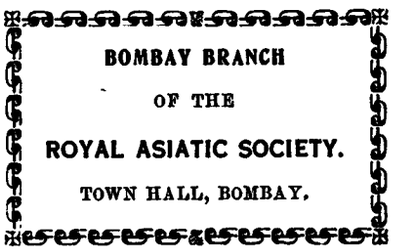
Chhota Udepur
State report
1910-11, 1911-12 & 1913-14



Digitized with financial assistance from

Government of Maharashtra

on 01 February, 2020

LIBRARY
ROYAL

HUZUR OFFICE, CHHOTA UDEPUR,
Dated the 21st June, 1911.

FROM

GANPATRAO N. LAUD,
Dewan, Chhota Udepur State;

134786

TO

MAHARAWAL SHREE FATEHSINHJI MOTISINHJI,
Raja Sahib of Chhota Udepur.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward herewith the Administration Report of this State for the year 1910-1911, together with the usual appendices.

Every department of the State has derived the benefit of your attention and advice.

The cordial support and courtesy which you have accorded to me in the administration of the State, deserve my most sincere and warm acknowledgments.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
GANPATRAO N. LAUD,
Dewan, Chhota Udepur State.

HUZUR OFFICE, CHHOTA UDEPUR,
Dated the 21st June, 1911.

FROM

MAHARAWAL SHREE FATEHSINHJI M.
Rajaji of Chhota Udepur;

To

J. GHOSAL, ESQUIRE, I. C. S.,
Political Agent, Rewa Kantha.

MY FRIEND,

I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Administration Report of this State for the year 1910-1911 together with the prescribed appendices.

Your sincere friend,
FATEHSINHJI M.
Rajaji, Chhota Udepur.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE

For the year 1910-1911.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

Boundaries, Area, Population and Revenue.

Boundaries.

1. Chhota Udepur State is bounded on the north by the Baria State; on the east by Ali Rajpur in Central India; on the south by the river Narbuda and on the west by the Sankheda Mewas Estate and the boundaries of the Baroda territories.

Area.

2. The State has an area of 873 square miles, and it is divided into the following sub-divisions or Talukas:

1. Tejgadh Dod Sursi Taluka.
2. Jetpur Jabugam Taluka.
3. Kawant Panwad Taluka.
4. Wasna Karali Taluka.

Population.

3. The General Census was taken on the night of the 10th March, 1911. The population of the State according to the provisional totals of the Census is 1,03,635 souls. This shows that within the past decade the population has increased by 39,014 souls, as compared with the Census of 1901.

4. It may be mentioned, that the factors which influenced the rapid growth of population are agricultural prosperity, immigration of foreigners into the State, steady development of trade and industry, and above all, the state of public health being moderately good during the last ten years. The aboriginal Dhankas, Kolis, Naikras, and Bhils form the bulk of the population. The other classes inhabiting the State are, approximately in the order of their numerical importance, Musalmans, Brahmins, Banias, Bohras, Rajputs, Kunbis, which include Patidars and others. There is a small sprinkling of Parsis.

Physical features.

5. Chhota Udepur State forms a compact territory under one Ruler, except the intervening villages granted in accordance with ancient custom to the Bhayats descended from the Chhota Udepur House. The territory may be divided into two natural divisions, called the "Rasti", or settled tract, and the "Rani" or jungle-covered tract. The former comprisies the flat and fertile, plain and is about one-third of the whole area, whilst the remaining two-thirds is more or less hilly. Taking the country as a whole the soil of Udepur is fertile.

Revenue.

6. The average gross revenue of the State, based on the actual collections of the past five years made under the several revenue heads, is Rs. 3,85,819.

Tribute.

7. The tribute payable by the State to His Highness the Gaekwar is Rs. 7,805.

Class of the State and particulars in regard to Ruling Family.

8. Chhota Udepur is a Second Class State. Its Ruler is entitled to a salute of 9 guns. The succession is governed by primogeniture, and there is a Sanad authorizing adoption (granted by the 1st Viceroy Lord Canning on the 11th March, 1862).

Name, title &c., of the Ruler of the State.

9. Maharawal Shree Fatehsinhji Motisinhji, a Chohan Rajput, now of the age of 26 years, was installed on the Gadi as a Ruling Chief on the 12th March, 1906. The heir-apparent, Kumar Shree Natwarsinhji, by the senior Raniji, is an intelligent and promising Prince, now of the age of 5 years. The second Kumar Naharsinhji was also born to this lady and is of the age of 3 years. The near relations of the Chief are his uncles, Kumar Khumansinhji, Himatsinhji, Bhawansinhji and his cousin Kumar Raisinhji, and with all of them cordial relations are maintained by the Chief. As a mark of appreciation of the loyal relations, the post of Palace Superintendent was conferred on Kumar Bhawansinhji, and he continues to hold that office. Kumar Raisinhji, after acquiring a good education, has been for the last five years in the Government service as Police Inspector, Wadia Circle, Panch-Mahals, and by his good demeanour has endeared himself to all at the Durbar. It is to be hoped that amongst all the members of the Ruling Family, respect and fidelity to the Chief and to the State shall be their governing principles. It is needless to say, that protection and allegiance go together as privilege and responsibility.

Rajaji's work.

10. The State is administered under the direct supervision of the Rajaji. He evinces keen interest in all the details of the work. Each office has its power and responsibility, so far as practicable defined, and the subordinates enjoy a fair and legitimate scope for work. This secures faithful discharge of their duties by the officers.

Tours &c.

11. During the year under review, the Rajaji had proceeded to Godhra on the occasion of the Chiefs' Gathering. In the month of November he visited the villages of Kalarani, Nana Amadra and Raj Bodeli under the Wasna Karali Taluka, and in the month of December he spent some time at Dhokalia under the Jetpur Jabugam Taluka. In January, on account of the illness of the heir-apparent, he proceeded to Bombay, and in February he attended the marriage festivities at Nandod.

Visit of distinguished personages.

12. The Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, visited Chhota Udepur in the month of March. During his stay, he inspected all the important institutions and other public works going on in the State, and seemed satisfied at the progress made by the State in the various departments of administration.

External relations.

13. The relations of the State with the neighbouring States have continued to be friendly and cordial.

Changes in the personnel of the principal Officers.

14. During the year under report, Mr. Jehangirshaw D. Nanavati, B. A., Revenue Officer, having reverted to his post in the Panch Mahals Collectorate, on the 30th April 1910, Mr. Jamnadas D. Mehta, B. A. LL B., the Nyayadhish, was nominated to the post, and Mr. Kashinath S. Laud, B. A., was appointed as Nyayadhish.

Estates under attachment.

15. The State had, during the year under review, under its management the estates of the following Talukdars :—

(1) Thakore Vajehsinhji of Kadwal.
(2) Taluka of Vaghach.
(3) Baria Jogla Jaffar of Dolaria.
(4) Baria Naharsinh Haribhai of Bhilpore.

The subjoined table furnishes particulars regarding the four estates under management :—

No.	Name of holder of estate.	Age.	Place of birth.	Place of education.	Opening balance on 1st April 1910.	Receipts from 1-4-1910 to 31-3-1911.	TOTAL.	Disbursement from 1-4-1910 to 31-3-1911.	Closing balance on 31-3-1911.	Area of land under management in square miles.	Reasons for attachment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1	Thakore Vajehsinhji of Kadwal	26	Muwada.	Chhota Udepur.	33,158	12,685	45,843	18,225	27,618	60	Minority.
2	Taluka of Vagach (taken under management in January 1905)	...	...	...	7,007	4,294	11,301	2,468	8,833	41	Owing to gross mismanagement of its affairs by the representatives of the share-holders.
3	Baria Jogla Jaffar of Dholaria	33	Dholaria.	...	275	651	926	829	97	5	For indebtedness.
4	Baria Naharsing Haribhai of Bhilpore...	35	Bhilpore.	...	398	414	812	377	435	3	

16. The most important of these is that of Thakore Vajehsinhji of Kadwal. It is situated to the north-west of the State on the borders of Jambughoda and Devgadh Baria. The Talukdar is now 26 years of age. He is imbecile and devoid of understanding, and incapable of managing his estate. The Taluka consists of 36 villages, with an annual estimated income of Rs. 10,000. The opening balance of the estate was Rs. 33,158 of which Rs. 20,000 are invested in Government paper. The income of the estate during the year amounted to Rs. 12,685 and the expenditure to Rs. 18,225, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 27,618. The increase in expenditure is due to the purchase of ornaments for the Thackranis and for construction of buildings. In order to place the revenue system on a sound basis, the work of survey, which was sanctioned last year, is now taken in hand. The above will show, that under the State management the revenue of the estate has increased, and its financial condition is placed on a sound basis.

17. The estate next in importance is that of the Vaghach Talukdars. It is owned by 52 share-holders, amongst whom there exist internal feuds and dissensions. When the State assumed the management, the cash balance was Rs. 2-7-0. At the close of the year under report, owing to careful management, the balance was Rs. 8,833, after defraying expenditure for the maintenance of the share-holders and repayment of debts. The remaining estates are Dholaria and Bhilpore, too small to need any special remarks. These estates are under management, owing to the indebtedness of the Bhagidars.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Sub-divisions of the State.

18. For revenue and administrative purposes, the State is divided into 4 Talukas :—

(1) Tejghad Dod Sursi Taluka.
(2) Jetpur Jabugam.
(3) Kawant Panwad.
(4) Wasna Karali.

A Thandar is placed in charge of each of these Talukas, with a sub-Thandar for a portion of Tejghad Taluka, called Dod Sursi. The subordinate staff under Thandars consists of Talatis or Village Accountants, assisted by Patels in the collection of revenue, who also perform the duty of village Policemen in the detection and prevention of crimes in villages. Three Bhag Karkuns are posted to supervise the work of the Talatis in Kawant, Wasna Karali and Jetpur Jabugam.

Number of Villages.

19. There are 419 Khalsa and 126 alienated villages in the State. But a majority of these villages are scattered groups or hamlets in hills and forests, inhabited mostly by the aborigines.

Rasti and Rani Villages.

20. The villages comprised in the State are of two classes. "Rasti" (those in the settled or more civilized tract), and "Rani" (those in which the land is more or less under forest). The land under Wasna Karali, Jetpur Jabugam and a large portion of the Tejghad Taluka are mostly Rasti, and in Kawant Panwad the Rani tract predominates, whilst Dod Sursi and Kawant is wholly Rani.

Mode of Revenue Collections.

21. The assessment is levied per "Kumbha," representing 2 acres and 14 gunthas, The State has two systems of land revenue. In 275 villages, the "Khata" system prevails,–*viz.* in these villages the assessment is levied on the entire holding. In 144 villages, the demand is based on the actual area cultivated. The "Khata" system sufficiently safeguards the rights of the State, as assessment is secured on the *entire holding*, whereas the latter method affords cultivators undue indulgence to cultivate as much area of land as they would wish and leave the rest fallow,– thus preventing others from cultivating it.

Revenue Survey.

22. The Survey Department is in charge of Mr. Laxmanrao Gabaji, formerly in the Revenue Survey Department. Under the supervision of Mr. Eshwant Balwant, his predecessor, the whole of the Wasna Karali Taluka has undergone the operation of measurement and classification. The settlement is based on the principles regulating British Survey Settlements in Gujarat.

23. In Jetpur Jabugam Taluka, out of 119 villages, 25 have undergone classification and the assessment is fixed. The Survey Superintendent having now completed the work of measurement and classification of 89 villages, has submitted his proposal for sanction of the rates of assessment. Before according such sanction, it was deemed expedient by the Durbar, in the interest of the State and the ryot, to satisfy himself as to whether the classification of the soil and the rates of assessment are based on correct and uniform data, by getting the opinion of an experienced and independent Officer of Government Revenue Survey. For this purpose, Mr. Vishwanath Ranchhodji, from the Agriculture and Land Records Department, is now engaged for a temporary period to ascertain the accuracy of the classification of the soil and the rates of assessment.

Extension of cultivation.

24. The subjoined table shows the extent of land brought under cultivation during the past five years:—

Samwat Year.	Area of cultivated land.	Area of waste land.	Fresh land brought under plough.	Area of land relinquished.	Area of cultivated land at the end of the year.
	Kumbhas.	Kumbhas.	Kumbhas.	Kumbhas.	Kumbhas.
1963	39,153	64,822	4,677	526	43,304
1964	43,304	60,912	577	1,346	42,535
1965	42,535	61,681	9,043	1,880	49,698
1966	49,698	58,944	5,211	2,474	52,435
1967	52,435	52,640	10,490	8,677	54,248

The above will show that the area under cultivation has largely increased, and during the year under review, the increase has been of 1,813 Kumbhas, equivalent to 4,260 acres. There have been unceasing efforts to increase the cultivation and reduce the area of waste land by the grant of concessions to cultivators of two years' assessment, and free grant of timber for building houses, besides Takavi for the purchase of bullocks without interest. During the year 173 new settlers have been added to the agricultural population of the State.

Land Revenue demand for Samwat 1966.

25. The total revenue demand for Samvat 1966 (1st November 1909 to 31st October 1910) on account of the land amounted to Rs. 1,76,509 including Rs. 4,280 being arrears of past years. Of this amount, Rs. 1,73,091 were recovered, whilst Rs. 282 were remitted or otherwise written off as irrecoverable, and Rs. 3,136 remained outstanding, when the financial year closed.

Forecast of Land Revenue for St. 1967.

26. The estimated receipts for the current year were based, as usual, on the actual receipts of the preceding twelve months, which amounted to Rs. 1,92,200, as against Rs. 1,68,460 in the year preceding. It is satisfactory to note, that this increase is due not to the imposition of any increased assessment on the land, but to the gradual development and extension of cultivation.

Date of instalments.

27. The usual dates of revenue instalments are 1st to 15th January and from 1st to 15th April.

Ccercive measures.

28. 766 notices were issued for the recovery of land revenue during the year, as against 867 in the year preceding. In no case had the State to resort to any coercive measure for the collection of revenue.

Takavi advances.

29. The system of Takavi advances was maintained during the year under report. The subjoined table furnishes particulars regarding the advances made during the year:—

Balance of advances at commencement of the year,	Amount advanced during the year.	Total.	Amount recovered.	Amount remitted.	Balance at the close of year.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
24,363	4,950	29,313	9,154	20	20,139

Agricultural and Commercial Bank.

30. In my last year's report, I had stated, that to relieve the cultivators from the hands of "Sowkars," the experiment of opening an Agricultural Bank has been decided upon. The subject was discussed and decided upon at the conference of the revenue officers in April 1910, and since then advances were made from the State treasury. But from May, 9th 1911, it is a matter of no small

gratification to mention, that an Agricultural and Commercial Bank is opened by the State, bringing within the sphere of its business advances not only to cultivators, but also to traders and others. Thus we have practically a Bank, which would suit the requirements and conditions of all the ryots, including traders, on a modest scale. By this, whilst the improved condition of the ryots would tend to increase the land revenue, the advances made to bona fide traders, in whose hands there is the trade of the place, would promote trade and industry.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

Legislation.

31. Appendix II contains a list of all laws in force in the State. The Indian Penal Code, the Code of Civil and Criminal Precedure, the Contract and Evidence Acts, the Indian Explosive Act VI of 1908, and the Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878 and several important regulations with such modifications as were necessary to meet local requirements and the condition of the people, have been adopted by the State.

Gun Licenses.

32. During the year 80 licenses covering 80 fire arms were issued. These permits were issued in accordance with the provisions of the rules formed in 1903 regulating the possession of such weapons.

Military Force.

32. No military force in the true sense of the term is maintained by the State.

Police Force.

33. The Police force consists of (1) Foot Police, (2) Mounted Police, (3) Irregular Shirbandi, such as Arabs and Makranis.

34. The duties assigned to the Police are as under :—

(a) General Duty.
(b) Treasury Guard.
(c) Jail Guard.
(d) Distillery Guard.

35. The strength of the Foot Police is 233, and that of the Mounted Police is 35. Appendix IV gives in detail the statistics of the Police Force. The Mounted Police forms part of the "Paga," and "Shirbandi" guard the palace and attend ceremonial functions.

36. The Department is controlled by the Superintendent of Police. It is divided into four divisions; a Foujdar being in charge of each Taluka in addition to the City Foujdar at Chhota Udepur.

37. The bulk of the Force consists of Mahomedans, Brahmins, Dhankas, and Purabias.

Ratio.

38. The ratio of the Force to area is 1 man to 3 square miles, and 1 policeman to 445 souls of population.

Working of the Police.

39. Appendix V gives particulars about the working of the Police during the year under report. There were in all 64 cases reported to the Police during the year, as against 117 in the preceding year. Of the 85 persons arrested and brought to trial, 63 were convicted, 22 discharged and acquitted, and none remained under trial at the end of the year. The percentage of conviction to accused arrested is 74·1, which is lower than that in the preceding year, when it was 86·7.

Stolen Property.

40. The total value of the stolen property was Rs. 1,122 as against Rs. 1,976 in the year preceding, of which property of the value of Rs. 398 was recovered, the percentage of recovery being 35·4, as against 21·8 in the previous year.

Serious Crimes.

41. The number of serious offences dealt with was 2 against 4 in the preceding year. There was no case of robbery, nor of culpable homicide amounting to murder. The number of cognizable Penal Code cases was 31, while the total number of Penal Code cases was 71, as against 94 in the year preceding.

Inspection of Chowkis or Police Stations.

42. The Chhota Udepur State has 31 Police stations. The Superintendent of Police visited almost all Police posts. The Police Superintendent in the year under report, also examined Daftars of the Talukas and City Police stations and inspected the chowkis.

Drill.

43. Drill is being regularly taught daily at the Head Quarters to the Foot Police, for which two constables, who have received special training at Godhra, receive special allowance.

Abkari Police.

44. The Abkari Police is included in the Police Force. There are 2 Abkari Inspectors and 22 Abkari Constables. The Abkari Inspectors also inspect Customs' Nakas and assist in the detection of offences in regard to custom dues.

Abkari Cases.

45. 15 Abkari cases were detected; 2 had reference to the importation of liquor, and 13 to illicit manufacture.

Arms.

46. The Police of this State have arms of the following description :—

(*a*) Muzzle Loading Carbines.
(*b*) Muzzle Loading Muskets.
(*c*) Country Matchlocks.
(*d*) Swords.

Village Police.

47. This is an important body of public servants, forming the permanent village establishment. Generally the service is hereditary, and lands are granted rent free. As they have permanent interest in the village, they can be trusted to a larger extent than the stipendiary servants. In remote and isolated villages, they are indispensable.

They assist the regular Police in the detection of crimes and offences, and they are otherwise useful in the collection of State revenue and in the general work of the villages.

Civil and Criminal Justice.

48. (*a*) The Huzur Court is the principal Civil and Criminal Court, presided over by the Rajaji Sahib, assisted by the Dewan of the State.

(*b*) the Court of District Magistrate is presided over by the Revenue Officer. He is invested under section 30 and 34 of the Code of Criminal Procedure to try all offences not punishable with death. In Civil matters he hears appeals against decisions of the Court of first instance, *viz.*, the Court presided over by the Nyayadhish, and who is also authorized to hear suits in original above the value of Rs. 3,000.

(*c*) the Court of the 1st class Magistrate is presided over by the Nyayadhish, who is invested with the powers of the 1st class Magistrate in the criminal cases, and in Civil cases he has powers to hear suits to the limit of Rs. 3,000.

Out of 5 Thandars, 2 have qualified themselves for the duties of a Magistrate, and they are invested with 3rd Class Magisterial powers.

49. The subjoined table shows the working of the different Courts :—

Tribunals.	Balance on 31st March 1910.	Committed during 1910-1911.	Total No. of cases committed.	How disposed of.		
				Finally decided.	Committed to Sessions.	Balance outstanding on 31st March 1911.
Huzur Court	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Assistant Sessions Court &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Court of the Nyayadhish and 1st Class Magistrate.	5	78	83	77	1	5
Jabugam 3rd Class Magistrate Court ...	4	17	21	19	.....	2
Kawant Do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Karali Do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	9	95	104	96	1	7

The total number of cases tried by the 1st Class Magistrate was 77, as against 150 in the preceding year. The total number of accused persons dealt with by the Magistrate was 146, against 222 in the preceding year. The total number of persons dealt with by the Sessions Courts was 1, against 10, which is remaining at the end of the year.

50. The total number of cases dealt with by all the Courts of the State related to offences

			1909–1910.	1910–1911.
Under	the	Indian Penal Code ...	94	71
„	„	Criminal Procedure Code.	1	4
„	„	Abkari Act	69	15
„	„	Cattle Trespass Act ...	2	...
„	„	District Police Act ...	9	...
„	„	Opium Act	...	1
„	„	Revenue Code	4	...
„	„	Arms Rules	2	3
„	„	Forest Act	3	...
„	„	Gambling Act	...	1
		Total.	184	95

Appellate Criminal work.

51. The Huzur Court presided over by the Rajaji disposed of 1 appeal against the decision of the Lower Court during the year under report.

Civil Work.

52. No suits were filed in the Civil Court of the District Judge or in the Court of the Revenue Officer during the year under report.

53. The number of suits filed in the Court of the Nyayadhish during the year under report was 70, against 95 in the previous year. The number of suits remaining undisposed of at the end of the past year was 21. Out of the total number of 91 suits, 58 were disposed of, leaving the balance of 33 for disposal. The aggregate value of the suits decided during the year was Rs. 10,880.

54. In the Huzur Court, presided over by the Rajaji, no appeals were preferred during the year. The balance at the end of the previous year was 1. The number of appeals disposed of during the year under report was 1, as against 2 in the last year. The number of appeals in balance is none, against 1 in the preceding year. The appeal related to land.

Execution of Decrees.

55. There were 55 applications for the execution of decrees, as compared with 90 in the previous year. Out of these, 18 decrees had remained to be executed at the close of the previous year. During the year under report, 32 applications were disposed of, leaving the balance of 23 applications for future disposal. *Vide* Appendix XI.

Extradition.

56. In 4 cases extradition was sought from the State against 3 in the year preceding, *viz.*, 3 by the Ali Rajpur State and 1 by the Dohad Magistrate.

57. In these cases 6 persons were surrendered, of whom 2 were convicted, and the result of 4 has not been communicated to the State. 7 accused persons in 2 cases were on demand surrendered to the State, *viz*, 1 from Ali Rajpur State and 1 from Jambughoda British territory; of these 3 persons were convicted and 4 were acquitted.

Prison.

58. There is only one Jail, which is situated at Chhota Udepur. It contains 21 cells and 4 rooms. The latter are used for Jailor's Office, the Dispensary and for the accommodation of Police Guards and stores. Outside the Jail-walls, is a row of lines for the use of the Jailor and the Police Guard.

No. of Prisoners.

59. During the year under review, there were 98 prisoners confined in the Jail, against 134 in the preceding year. There was no escape from the Jail during the year of report.

Health of Prisoners.

60. The health of the inmates was uniformly good. There was one death. The total cost of maintaining the Jail was Rs. 2,861, against Rs. 3,232 in the preceding year.

61. The State Medical Officer is the Superintendent of the Jail. The Jail Committee consists of the Dewan, the Revenue Officer, the Nyayadhish and the Forest Officer. There were 4 quarterly general meetings of the Jail committee during the year. The Nyayadhish visits the Jail regularly once a week; visits are also paid at irregular intervals by the Raja Sahib, the Dewan and the Revenue Officer. In the front of the Jail building, there is a garden The sanitary arrangements are satisfactory. The ordinary industry in the jail is weaving carpets, bed tapes, bed sheets and lungis, as also cane work.

Registration of Documents.

62. Appendix XIV furnishes statistics regarding registration work. It will be seen that 21 documents were presented for registration during the year, against 27 in the year preceding. The receipts from this source amounted to Rs. 274, against Rs. 120 in the previous year. The documents chiefly related to sale deeds and mortgage transactions.

Municipal Administration.

63. The Municipality in the capital is under the control of a Municipal Committee, consisting of 4 official and 2 non-official members. It has been appointed to look after the sanitation of the town of Chhota Udepur. The Committee has authority to check encroachments and nuisances, and to control the working of the conservancy, lighting and road watering, and to supervise accounts, &c.

64. The Municipality derives its revenue from light octroi duties on certain specified articles, such as grain, sugar, salt and cloth imported into the town. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 1,189, against Rs. 775, and the expenditure Rs. 4,080, against Rs. 3,570 last year.

65. The excess of expenditure over income was met by the State. Appendix XVI furnishes necessary details in regard to this head.

66. In the principal Thana stations of Jetpur, Jabugam, Tejgadh and Kawant a small conservancy staff is maintained by the residents.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Weather and Crops.

Year's Rainfall.

67. The rain which generally begins here in the month of June, made its first appearance on the 4th of that month, and from 11th the regular monsoon had set in. The total rainfall was 68 inches 28 cents, as compared with 35 inches 94 cents in the year preceding. It was well distributed, and the out-turn of the year must be regarded as favourable.

68. The principal crops grown in the State are:—Cotton, Maize, Juwar, Bajri, Samel, Kodra, Banti, Rice, Pulse, (Tuwer and Adad), Math, Gram, Sesamum and Castor seeds.

69. The sowing operations commenced in the middle of June and lasted up to the middle of July. There were hardly any-breaks in the interval, but the falls in June were not so very heavy.

Cotton Cultivation.

70. Cotton is the most valuable crop grown in the State. No efforts are spared to increase its cultivation. During the year under report, the growth of the crop was excellent and prices ruled high. With such a bumper harvest and favourable prices, bright hopes were entertained by the cultivators and the merchants, but in the latter part of January, just at the time when picking operations had commenced, the crop was seriously damaged, on account of excessive frost. The yield, under the altered condition, was from 10 to 12 annas in a rupee, which would otherwise have been over sixteen annas. The following figures show the progress made in the past five years in cotton cultivation:—

Samvat year.	Area cultivated. Kumbhas.	Export in maunds. (local)
1962	6,570	67,482
1963	10,407	84,778
1964	5,896	30,421
1965	3,982	61,529
1966	4,977	115,180

72. Rice crops which require more rain proved good. Maize suffered somewhat owing to heavy rain. Kodra, Juwar, Samel, Bavto, Banti and Gram proved almost a bumper crop. Muth also turned out well. Wheat is a small and almost insignificant crop, cultivated in Wasna-Karali Taluka.

73. Mohwra, Mango and Rayan are the chief fruit trees grown in the State. Of these, Mohwra trees—the most productive source of revenue—brought in a fair out-turn. These are found in abundance in Jetpur-Jabugam, Tejgadh and Wasna-Karali Talukas, except Kawant, where their number is small.

74. The following table shows the area of land under different crops during the year under report, as compared with the year preceding :—

Crop.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.
	Kumbhas.	Kumbhas.
Cotton	4,977	8,509
Juwar	7,185	3,445
Maize	7,210	10,056
Bajri	525	3,275
Samel	509	776
Kodra	5,200	5,294
Banti	500	169
Rice (paddy)	9,304	8,635
Tuwer	3,689	2,888
Adad	4,558	3,050
Math	4,089	3,054
Gram	4,089	3,488
Sesamum	300	736
Castor Seeds	306	873
Total ...	52,435	54,248

75. The subjoined table shows the ruling prices of the principal food stuffs during the month of March in the year of report, as compared with those in the corresponding month of the year preceding :—

Prices of Food Grains.

Grains.			March, 1910.			March, 1911.		
			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Bajri	per	maund	1	9	0	1	8	0
Maize	,,	,,	1	4	0	1	0	0
Gram	,,	,,	1	4	0	1	0	0
Adad	,,	,,	1	4	0	1	5	0
Pulse Tuwer	,,	,,	2	2	0	1	7	0
Banti	,,	,,	0	12	0	0	12	0
Samel	,,	,,	1	8	0	1	8	0
Rice	,,	,,	2	8	0	3	0	0
Kodra	,,	,,	0	12	0	0	12	0
Math	,,	,,	1	0	0	1	0	0

Wages and Labour.

76. Agriculture, supplemented by forest supply, is the chief occupation of the bulk of the population. Skilled labour is scarce. The following table shows the rates of wages per diem earned by the different classes of labourers in the State during the year of report. These may be regarded as the ordinary rates, but during Mohwra and wedding seasons, and when the cotton picking operations are in progress, higher wages are demanded:—

Class of Labourer.	*Rates rising*											
Agricultural labourers	from	Rs.	0	3	0	to	Rs.	0	6	0
Ordinary labourers	,,	,,	0	2	0	,,	,,	0	4	6
Bricklayers	,,	,,	1	0	0	,,	,,	1	4	0
Carpenters	,,	,,	1	0	0	,,	,,	1	4	0
Blacksmiths	,,	,,	0	12	0	,,	,,	1	0	0
Tailors	,,	,,	0	8	0	,,	,,	0	12	0

Manufacture and Trade.

77. There is no large trade or manufacturing industry in the Chhota Udepur State. Coarse cloth of an inferior description is manufactured by manual labour. Extraction of scented oil, from a peculiar kind of grass, called "Rohisa," is an industry capable of great development. The oil is invaluable in manufacture of European essences and scented waters. It is also used for medicinal purposes. During the year under report, it is a matter of satisfaction to note, that the Ijardar has derived a very fair income by the extensive sale of Rohisa Oil.

Export.

78. Forest produce, such as timber, timroo, leaves, lac, mohwra fruits and flowers, honey, wax, gum, cotton, grains and rohisa oil &c., are the principal articles of export.

Import.

79. The chief articles for import are piece goods, grains, salt, metal and other articles and groceries.

80. The figures in the subjoined table will show the extent of trade of this State:—

Articles.	Import.								Export.							
	Quantity.		Value.		Revenue from Custom duty.		Rate of duty per maund.		Quantity.		Value.		Revenue from Custom duty.		Rate of duty per maund.	
	1909-10	1910-11	1909-10	1910-11	1909-10	1910-11	1909-10	1910-11	1909-10	1910-11	1909-10	1910-11	1909-10	1910-11	1909-10	1910-11
	Maunds.	Maunds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Food stuff of sorts	9,794	21,394	17,370	35,907	...	...	...	...	65,343	1,01,032	97,668	1,51,581	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt...	16,608	9,750	16,608	9,750	...	...	...	...	.....	378	.....	378	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cotton goods	3,383	4,138	96,735	1,33,560	4,031	5,565	0 0 8	0 0 8	22	10	900	400	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	16,203	21,231	1,06,120	1,19,753	2,526	3,160	...	...	1,69,356	1,14,245	33,947	48,658	3,774	4,480	.....	.....
Hides	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	656	613	6,580	6,134	671	1,116	per 2 8 0	per score. 2 8 0
Mohwra flowers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,74,801	1,77,467	2,74,801	1,77,467	34,449	22,513	per 0 2 0	per maund. 0 2 0
Mohwra seeds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61,868	1,548	1,23,736	3,097	7,744	245	Do.	Do.
Cotton	...	948	...	4,742	...	...	...	...	1,15,180	85,063	5,75,903	4,25,316	11,988	8,895	0 1 8	0 1 8
Ghee	...	82	...	1,316	...	...	...	...	1,265	1,039	20,240	16,640	1,329	1,086	1 0 8	1 0 8
Sesamum and its oil	2,761	3,555	22,065	28,440	293	371	0 1 8	0 1 8	1,145	1,910	12,915	17,623	268	412	0 2 6	0 2 6
Timber	3,360	3,168	1,200	1,378	...	...	...	...	82,768	75,952	25,245	17,985	3,410	2,901	per 3 6 0	per cart. 3 6 0
Metal and other articles of metal ...	640	700	12,809	14,015	137	147	0 3 4	0 3 4	.....	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tobacco	2,512	2,352	17,584	16,466	523	496	Do	Do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ...
Castor Seeds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,805	5,332	5,610	10,664	404	775	per 0 2 3	per maund. 0 2 3
Lac...	...	100	...	1,008	...	...	...	...	2,660	8,245	26,705	82,458	3,279	6,485	1 4 0	1 4 0
Animals	Nos. 3,152	Nos. 4,253	84,570	1,66,325	655	898	per 0 3 3	per animal. 0 3 3	Nos. 1,344	Nos. 1,685	35,780	42,585	1,142	1,468	per 0 13 6	per animal. 0 13 6
Total ...	55,261	67,418	3,75,061	3,66,335	8,165	10,637	...	...	7,77,869	5,72,834	12,40,030	10,01,016	68,458	50,376	.....	.....
	Nos. 3,152	Nos. 4,253							Nos. 1,344	Nos. 1,685						

FORESTS.

Area and Blocks.

81. The forests cover an area of about 225 square miles. They are divided into 34 blocks, of which 20 are reserved and 14 protected. Besides these, there are forests which contain teak and other valuable kinds of trees. Every year the trees of each block are counted. A rough estimate is made of the value of the trees comprised in each block, and public auctions are held for the sale of these forests.

Establishment.

82. The Forest Department is managed by an establishment consisting of a Forest Officer, assisted by Foresters and Beat Guards. A set of Forest Rules has been prepared, and in accordance therewith the work is done.

Reserved trees.

83. In this State, the following trees are classed as reserved :—

(1) Teak. (2) Blackwood. (3) Timerwa. (4) Kher. (5) Tanachh. (6) Mango. (7) Tamarind. (8) Charoli. (9) Sewan. (10) Mohwra. (11) Kalamb. (12) Kalamdi. (13) Bio. (14) Rayan. (15) Shindhi (date-palm) and (16) Bamboo.

84. Talukdars and Inamdars have no right over forest trees. The right over these forest trees is vested in the State.

Malwans.

85. A complete list of Malwans or "Sacred Groves," dedicated to the Forest gods has been prepared. They are 697, and consist of about two and a half lacs of valuable teak and other reserved trees. These are also set apart for sale.

Forest Concessions.

86. Subject to such modifications and limitations, as may appear necessary from time to time, the State allows to its ryots certain concessions in regard to the free enjoyment of forest produce, although the proprietory right over it vests in the State.

Free Grazing and other concessions.

87. Liberal concessions in connection with the use of State forests are granted to the people. With certain restrictions, free grazing is permitted. Similarly the ryots are allowed to cut and store grass and firewood for their own consumption. To new settlers, timber is granted free of charge for house building; timber for ploughs and for making agricultural implements and carts is given free to all cultivators according to rules. Fruits of all trees, except those of mango, rayan and tamarind trees, other fresh produce, such as gum, lac, mohwra, honey, wax, charoli &c., are allowed to be enjoyed by them without payment.

Forest revenue and expenditure.

88. The income from Forests during the year ending 31st October 1910, was Rs. 83,841, as against 64,856, and the expenditure was Rs. 7,051, against Rs. 6,849. The subjoined table furnishes details under the different major heads for the year ending 31st March, 1911.

Revenue.			Expenditure.		
Particulars.	For year ending 31st March 1910.	For year ending 31st March 1911.	Particulars.	For year ending 31st March 1910.	For year ending 31st March 1911.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Timber	42,836	1,20,086	Superintendence ...	1,567	1,600
Firewood	765	759	Conservancy ...	3,853	3,746
Bamboos	1,761	2,319	Working	1,802	1,281
Grass	2	23	Reserve demarcation. .	284	330
Royalty (Kumas) ...	1,762	2,404			
Confiscated Timber ...	.....	204			
Miscellaneous ...	1	136			
Rohisa Oil	501	685			
Timroo Leaves ...	10,917	13,043			
Ijara of Catachu ...	.....	4,551			
Date tree leaves ...	.....	100			
Forest fines	348	315			
Total ...	58,893	1,44,625		7,506	6,957

89. Forests of 16 villages were sold during the year, and have realized very fair prices. Taking the proportion, the income of the year would be about Rs. 77,250 more than the preceding year.

Forest Depot.

90. There is one depot at the capital, and the amount realized by the sale was Rs. 11,545, as compared with Rs. 3,393 in the year preceding. This amount, however, is included in the item of Rs. 1,20,086 for timber shown above.

91. The Forest Department thus forms an important source of revenue to the State. Teak, suitable for building purposes, grows luxuriantly in the State. Bamboos and Rohisa grass bring in their revenue. Even the farm of Timroo leaves, which grow in abundance, and which are used for making country cigarettes (Biddis), brings in a handsome income of Rs. 13,043 per year. In the same way, during the year, the income from lac has revived and the farm of lac was given for Rs. 5,405 for the year. The construction of the railway will open out a lucrative industry in all these commodities, but unfortunately owing to the difficulty of communication, some of these products have no commercial value for the present. The advent of the railway is, therefore, ardently looked forward to for the development of trade and industry.

Abkari.

92. This revenue is farmed out for the period of five years. For the year under report, there was a minimum guarantee of Rs. 32,000, against Rs. 31,000 for the year preceding. The contractor is also charged Rs. 300 on account of house rent, and Rs. 700 towards the cost of establishment per annum. The existing abkari arrangement is based on the British system. At the Central Distillery at Chhota Udepur all liquor required for use within the State, is manufactured, and thence sent to other shops situated within the limits of the State.

93. The liquor issued for sale is charged a still head duty of annas twelve and annas six per gallon respectively on spirits of 25° and 60° U. P. The selling prices of liquor are the same as in the British Districts, *viz.*, Rs. 2-4-0 and Rs. 1-2-0 per gallon respectively of spirits of 25° and 60° U. P. The receipts from the still head duty, during the year, from 1st April 1910 to 31st March 1911, amounted to Rs. 41,923, against Rs. 32,047, of which Rs. 32,460 relates to duty on the weaker description of liquor, which is largely in demand among the lower classes. There are altogether 32 shops in the State.

Rates of Duty.

94. In the Chhota Udepur State, the growth of toddy trees is abundant. This prompted the State to take up the work of their enumeration. The result showed, that the State possessed within its territory 1,25,857 toddy trees. Hitherto no tax whatsoever was imposed on them; but only an insignificant amount was realized by the sale of Tadchha or the palm leaves used for the thatching sheds.

Toddy.

During the year under report, after the enumeration was completed and the trees were all numbered, a tax or license fee of only one anna and six pies, per tree per annum, has been fixed for the present. This entitles the holder to tap the trees in his land as well as to take the palm leaves for thatching sheds. Within the last six months, out of 1,25,857 toddy trees, 59,550 have been taken up by the people, and the amount realized is Rs. 4,220. We have yet to give out 66,307 trees, and we estimate the total income, according to the above rate, at Rs. 6,216. In connection with this, I beg to mention, that under an arrangement with Messrs. N. Padamji and Co., of Poona, the State has agreed to give them 3,000 toddy trees for making jaggery from the juice. It may be observed, that compared with the tax imposed on toddy trees in Surat and other districts, the charge of one and half anna per tree, is almost insignificant. But in dealing with a question of this nature, it must be remembered, that for a long time, the bulk of the population has enjoyed the use of toddy trees free of any tax. They have regarded it as their "Kadeem Huck", which they have, so to speak, fossilised and preserved intact. Though it was the right of the Durbar that has had to be enforced in view of the facts observed above, it was desirable to carry out the measure with the co-operation of the people and in the spirit of lenity.

95. In cases where the holding of the cultivator is one Kumbha, which is equal to 2 acres and 14 gunthas, or less than that, a small tax is taken from the Khatedars. The State has otherwise conceded to the ryots the privilege of gathering Mohwra flowers and seeds from Mohwra trees, growing in the State, without the payment of any fee to the State. The people sell the mohwra flowers gathered by them to the merchants and to the State Abkari contractor for distillation at the local distillery. When exported beyond the limits of the State, a duty at the rate of Rs. 2-8-0 per Kalsi, or say, two and a half annas per maund, is levied. Thus while the privilege, to a great extent, goes towards the subsistence of the people, the Durbar receives "Dan" or royalty for all

Mohwra Flowers.

mohwra flowers and seeds exported from the State. This forms the Sayer or the Custom income, which was Rs. 22,513 in the year under report, against Rs. 34,449 in the year preceding.

Opium, Bhang and Ganja.

96. The cultivation of poppy trees is prohibited in the State, and as a compensation for that the State receives Rs. 2,808 from the Government per year. All opium required for consumption within the State is imported on duty-free-pass, issued by the Political Agent, Rewa Kantha. 265 lbs. of opium were sold in the State, during the year, as compared with 254 lbs. in the year preceding. In Chhota Udepur town, opium is sold by a licensed vendor; elsewhere in the State the work is being done by Naka Karkuns, who are remunerated by payment of commission on actual sale. The consumption of Ganja is very small; 2 maunds and 26 seers being sold during the year, against 2 maunds and 27 seers in the year preceding, which gives an average of 8 grains per head. The total receipts from the sale of opium and other drugs amounted to Rs. 4,342, against Rs. 4,062 in the preceding year.

Public Works.

97. The public works have had the benefit of your constant supervision. Appendix XIX gives details of expenditure under this head. During the year under review, the total expenditure on Public Works was Rs. 55,672, as compared with Rs. 78,123 in the previous year. The details of the important Public Works are given below:—

(1)	The water supply scheme	Rs.	12,545
(2)	New Dispensary	„	3,183
(3)	Additions and alterations in the Ghelwant Palace.	„	12,449
(4)	„ „ „ in the Durbar Bungalow.	„	2,064
(5)	Guest House...	„	1,955
(6)	Club House and Library	„	1,359
(7)	Paddock	„	1,417
(8)	Compound wall of Public Park	„	580
(9)	Electric Engine House at Ghelwant	„	5,197
(10)	Repairs to well and other miscellaneous charges.	„	1,155
		„	41,904
	Establishment and other charges	„	5,080

Under repairs the principal items of expenditure were as follows:—

(1)	Old Haveli Repairs...	Rs.	194
(2)	Repairs to bridges, roads and culverts	„	6,063
(3)	Other State and Public buildings...	„	1,014
(4)	Schools repairs	„	154
(5)	Tile turnings	„	330
(6)	Other unforeseen charges.	„	599
(7)	Miscellaneous repairs	„	334
		„	8,688

I now beg to explain the utility of these works.

Water Supply Scheme.

98. "The Brown Water Works" has proved a successful undertaking and a real boon to the people. The scheme is capable of yielding 15 gallons of water daily per head to the present population of Chhota Udepur. The water is drawn from the river Orsang at a point about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile from the town. Last year the sum of Rs. 39,665 was expended for the construction of the scheme. During the year under report, house connections were given to the house holders in the town. Hydrants are placed in the important places, and the water supply is extended to the suburbs of the town. The expenditure during the year had been Rs. 12,545, and the total outlay on this work comes to Rs. 52,210.

Hospital.

99. Another useful work undertaken last year was the construction of a building for the Hospital, and quarters for the Chief Medical Officer and other employes, and during the year the sum of Rs. 3,183 was expended. The work was completed during the year, and the total cost incurred was Rs. 10,716. The opening ceremony was performed at the hands of the Rajaji Sahib on the 27th November 1910. The Hospital building provides accommodation for 9 indoor patients, male and female, and 6 more rooms are provided for prescribing, surgical operations, dispensing, examination of patients, stores and keeping records. This building is named "The Steele Hospital" in commemoration of the valuable services rendered by Mr. Steele as Adviser and Dewan for a period of two years.

Paddock.

100. During the year under report, a Paddock for the breeding of horses was under construction. The estimated cost came to Rs. 6,500, and the sum of Rs. 1,417 was spent during the year under report. The Paddock contains separate stalls for brood mares, for fillies and for colts. The State has already purchased a number of suitable brood mares, and we have now the Thorough-bred stallion, "Carousi." The brood mares would be utilized for steady work up to 4 or 5 months before foaling. Thus, the undertaking will supply the requirements of the State, and at the same time, breeding operations on a limited scale will be carried on.

101. As an adjunct to this Paddock, the breeding of cattle will be carried on in a separate place.

102. The breeding of cattle, in any pastural district, affords increasing facilities for agriculture. Then, in a State like this, with the resources at its command, there is reason to believe that it would prove to be the most profitable of all agricultural industries. The cattle are the main-stay of agriculture, on which depends the common-weal of the State. Like all other States, this State also has to provide annually a certain amount as takavi; so this scheme will meet the essential demand of the agriculturists, if not immediately, in course of time. To carry out this object we are negotiating for the purchase of a number of "Dessan" cows from Kathiawar, with a bull from the Gir.

Guest House.

103. In Chhota Udepur, the want of a commodious Guest House has been felt. The one at Manka, situated on the other bank of the river Orsang, is at some distance from the town, and during the rains, the road communication is almost shut up, and the bungalow could not be used. In order to meet this want, a building is being constructed near the lake. The estimated cost is Rs. 11,000, of which Rs. 1,955 have been spent during the year.

Library and Club House.

104. There was a need of suitable premises for a public library. In constructing this building, it is intended to comprise therein a Club or a Gymkhana. The "Patti" or the maidan was selected for the construction of this building. This has long been the favourite resort to hold Dassera festivities and other sports. In this Club, the members of the Durbar family, the State Officers and other respectable citizens would meet together, after the day's work, enjoy games, and otherwise get the benefit of social intercourse with one another. The Gymkhana will be equipped with required articles, and the Library with books &c. The estimated cost of the building is Rs. 3,000, of which Rs. 1,359 have been spent during the year.

Vernacular School.

105. As the accommodation for the vernacular school was found insufficient, another State building, spacious and commodious, is given to the Educational Department. The estimated cost for making the required accommodation is Rs. 1800. During the year under report, Rs. 143 have been spent.

Public Park.

106. During the year, Rs. 580 have been spent upon the Park. A triangular plot, outside the town and near the lake, has been selected for the purpose. This will improve the locality and otherwise afford a place of recreation to the townspeople.

Additions.

107. During the year certain additions were made to the Moti Villas Palace, at Ghelwant,—the residence of the Rajaji Sahib. The amount spent during the year was Rs. 12,449.

108. All other works are ordinary, such as annual repairs to State buildings and to the main road to Dhokalia and in the districts.

General Condition of the People.

109. The condition of the people during the year was good. The bulk of the population of the State consists of Bhils, Kolis, Naikras and Dhankas,—the aboriginal tribes. They are extremely contented, meek and obedient to authority. Their clothing is of the scantiest description. They trust to the productiveness of the soil and to Nature's bounty. Bare maintenance is aimed at by the mass of the people. The most distinguishing characteristic of the people is, that they are very honest and truthful. A man may commit the most *heinous* offence, but when brought before the authority, he would give an honest and truthful narrative of the crime. The unrestricted productions of the forest supply them with maintenance. These are explained in the foregoing paragraphs. They have no migratory tendency. Never, as a rule, do they venture out in search of pastures new, to further their prospects or improve

their condition. They are extremely gregarious in their habits. They are as averse to separation from their kith and kin, as sheep from their flock. Having due regard to the backward condition of the people, no efforts are spared to ameliorate their condition by opening of schools in the town and in the villages under it.

110. The chief cultivating classes are as below :—

Cultivating Classes.

(1) Kunbis and Patidars.
(2) Kolis.
(3) Bhils and Dhankas.
(4) Naikras.

I have arranged them in the order of their importance as cultivators. The Kunbis or Patidars are chiefly to be found in Wasna Karali, Jetpur Jabugam and Tejghad talukas. They are the most industrious cultivators, wherever they are found. It is by their association, that the indigenous class of cultivators are gradually improving in the methods of cultivation. Bhils and Dhankas are found in almost all the villages of the State, and as cultivators, they are much on a par. Naikras are found chiefly in the northern part of the Tejghad taluka. They are indolent by nature and in an impoverished condition. If they have enough of food and liquor for the day, they are perfectly content and would not trouble to think of the morrow.

Veth or Forced Labour. 111. Forced labour is entirely abolished in the State.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

112. The State revenue year is Samvat year, and commences from 1st November and terminates on 31st October, and the accounts are kept according to the revenue year. Land and other taxes, *viz.*, excise or sayer and other miscellaneous revenue demands closely connected with revenue, are made by the Revenue Department. The report relates to a period from 1st April to 31st March, and consequently, it is not possible to give statistics for a complete year. I shall, therefore, follow the usual practice, and compare the actual figures for the preceding revenue year, and the actual figures for the five months from 1st November to 31st March last :—

Income.

Heads of receipts.	Actuals for Samvat 1966 A. D. 1909-1910.	Estimates for Samvat 1967 A. D. 1910-1911.	Actuals from 1st November 1910 to 31st March 1911.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	1,89,855	1,92,200	1,10,706
Forests	83,842	1,24,295	71,055
Customs, including Road Toll	75,019	56,151	23,925
Abkari, Opium etc.	43,339	37,958	19,526
Other receipts	1,05,322	30,731	33,036
Advances, takavi etc.	1,84,413	92,000	1,34,095
Total ...	6,81,790	5,33,335	3,92,343

113. Looking to the actual receipts of the first five months, and the fact that Rs. 1,89,105 have already been collected on account of land revenue up to date *i. e.*, 21st June 1911, I anticipate that the income will be larger than the estimated amount.

Expenditure.

114. The subjoined table shows the total expenditure for Samvat year 1966, as compared with the estimates for the succeeding year, and the actuals for the five months up to 31st March 1911:—

Expenditure.	Actuals for Samvat 1966 A. D. 1909-1910.	Estimates for Samvat 1967 A. D. 1910-1911.	Actuals from 1st November 1910 to 31st March 1911.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ordinary	5,68,673	4,40,782	3,85,118
Extraordinary	25,904	.....	12,378
Total. ..	5,94,577	4,40,782	3,97,496

115. The expenditure is regulated in conformity with the provisions made in the Budget, but in cases where particular items of expenditure are not foreseen at the time of the preparation of the Budget, reappropriations have to be made.

116. Appendix XXII shows details of receipts and expenditure for the Samvat year 1966, as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year. The surplus balance was Rs. 3,52,142 on the 31st October 1910, as compared with Rs. 2,64,929 at the close of the corresponding month of the preceding year. The balance, however, includes Rs. 87,041 on account of deposits from contractors and farmers of revenue, and monies received in trust of estates under management, so that the real cash balance was Rs. 2,65,101. Over and above this balance the sum of Rs. 69,738, on account of takavi and other advances and arrears of revenue, remains to be recovered.

Investment.

117. The State had the sum of Rs. 3,52,142 in the State Treasury at the close of the year. As the practice of keeping the money in the State Treasury realized no interest, from the last two years monies are being invested in 4 per cent securities. Last year these investments stood at two lacs. At the close of the current official year the invested securities amounted to Rs. 3,01,000.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Medical Relief.

118. There were 4 medical institutions in the State, viz, the Hospital in the Chhota Udepur town, and three dispensaries in Jetpur, Kawant and Karali. During the year, one more dispensary was opened at Jhoj under Dod Sursi Taluka. The Medical Depart-

ment is in charge of the Chief Medical Officer, who is L. M. & S. of the Bombay University, assisted by a Hospital Assistant at the Head Quarters. The other 4 institutions are under his supervision, and in addition to this, there is a Native Vaid.

119. The number of patients treated at the Hospital in Chhota Udepur was 34,055, against 21,279 in the preceding year. The average daily attendance in the Hospital, during the year, was 93·3, as against 58·3 in the preceding year. There were 4 post mortem examinations made during the year, as against 2 in the preceding year. In the year under report, there were 4 major and 168 minor operations in the hospital, against 2 and 92 in the preceding year.

120. During the year, in the district medical dispensaries, the total number of patients treated was 33,433, against 17,285 in the preceding year. Particulars of these are given in Appendix XXIII. The chief diseases prevalent in the State during the year were malarial fevers, bronchitis, diseases of the eye and skin diseases.

General Health.

121. There was no epidemic of any sort during the year under report The medical institutions in the State are charitable, and the medicines are supplied to the people free of charge.

Pasteur Institute.

122. During the year under report, there were no cases in which persons were bitten by rabid dogs requiring treatment at the Pasteur Institute at Kasauli. Whenever such cases are reported, patients are sent to the Institute for treatment at the expense of the State.

Expenditure.

123. The total cost of the establishment, medicines &c., during the year under review, had been Rs. 6,009, as against Rs. 4,648 in the year preceding.

Vaccination.

124. The primary and secondary vaccinations performed during the year are contrasted below with those of the previous year :—

1909–1910.		1910–1911.	
Primary.	Secondary.	Primary.	Secondary.
3,538	55	3,011	39

Small-pox.

125. There were 2 attacks of small-pox during the year and 2 persons were cured.

Births and Deaths.

126. Below is the register of births and deaths for the last five years, which will give a fair record of these statistics :—

Year.	Births.	Deaths.
1906–1907	1,352	407
1907–1908	2,490	909
1908–1909	2,341	974
1909–1910	2,464	810
1910–1911	2,944	1,172

127. Attention is paid to ensure accurate registration of births and deaths. At the capital, the register is kept by the Chief Constable, and in the villages by the Talatis. The village authorities are ordered to render aid in this work, and with their co-operation the registration is maintained correctly.

Accuracy of Registration of Vital Statistics.

Deaths caused by wild animals etc., snakes and by accidents

128. The subjoined table shows the number of deaths caused by wild animals, snakes and by accidents:—

	1909–1910	1910–1911.
By drowning	2	7
„ snakebite	15	12
„ suicide	2	6
„ falls from trees	25	14
„ wild animals...	1	0
„ other causes...	2	3
Total ...	47	42

Veterinary Dispensary.

129. This dispensary was opened in 1904–1905. It is in charge of Mr. Govind Atmaram, Veterinary Assistant. His principal work was to look after the Durbari animals, and visit villages when any epidemic prevails among cattle. He treated 472 cases in Chhota Udepur, out of which 114 were Durbari animals, and the rest belonged to the subjects. In addition to these duties, he will be entrusted with the supervision of the Paddock and cattle breeding.

Cattle Diseases.

130. The following were the principal diseases prevalent amongst cattle:—

Anthrases, wounds, debility, diarrhœa, milk fever, foot and mouth diseases, surra, mange &c. &c.

131. The cost of the maintenance of the Veterinary Dispensary was Rs. 485, against Rs. 792 in the year preceding.

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION.

Schools.

132. There are in all 27 schools in the State. These are as follows:—

(1) Anglo-Vernacular School, teaching up to the Standard IV.

(2) 2 Girls' Schools, one at the capital and the other at Kawant.

(3) 24 Vernacular Schools in the important villages of the State.

133. Scholarships to 3 boys are granted by the State to help them in obtaining further education. They receive training at Baroda and Godhra. Of these 2 are Hindus and 1 Mohomedan. An annual contribution of Rs. 40 is also given towards the Pollen Boarding House and Reading Room attached to the Telang High School at Godhra.

Scholarships and Donations.

134. Besides the general supervision of the Deputy Educational Inspectors, the Raja Sahib and other State officers constantly visit the schools. In addition to this, there also exists a School Committee for every school in the town and in the district to supervise the working of the schools.

School Committees.

135. During the year under report, the State Hospital was removed to a new building, and the old premises occupied by the Medical Department were given for the Anglo Vernacular School. It is a commodious building with sufficient rooms for the classes, and a vast compound for play ground for the boys.

136. The control over the educational institutions in the State has hitherto been exercised by the Government Educational Department. It is now proposed to transfer the control of the schools to the State. The question was discussed at the Dewans' Conference held at Godhra in May 1909, and in accordance therewith a proposal is submitted to you for approval.

Control over the Educational Institutions.

137. All the schools were inspected during the year by the Deputy Educational Inspectors, who report satisfactory results of schools examined.

Inspection of Schools.

138. The desirability of developing the kindergarten system was not lost sight of. The State has in the service trained teachers, who were deputed at the State expense to Ahmedabad to learn the kindergarten system and other subjects. Every year, Rs. 120 is provided in the Budget to meet the needs of the several schools for furniture, gifts and prizes.

Gifts and Prizes.

139. The above briefly sketches the educational history of the State. It shows healthy progress and onward growth of education in the State.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

140. The library at Chhota Udepur is maintained by a grant of Rs. 200 from the State. It is further supported by subscriptions from officers and others. The institution subscribes for a large number of English and Gujarati papers and periodicals.

Library.

141. There is one printing press at Chhota Udepur, owned by a private individual. In order to afford encouragement to the proprietor, a building has been placed at his disposal free of rent, and most of the printing work from the State is given to the press.

Printing Press.

It publishes no newspaper, periodical or journal, but prints books and does other job works.

Sacrifices of living Animals.

142. As referred to in the last year's report, the custom of sacrificing goats and buffaloes, on the occasion of Dassera and other festivals in this State to propitiate the deity, has been abolished.

Sadavarat or State Charity.

143. The State maintains a charity house, called Sadavarat at the capital, Jetpur, Deohat and Hanph on the river Narbuda, which means daily distribution of alms, in the shape of flour and pulse to the blind, old, infirm and destitute. Sadavarat is the most ancient institution of charity in Native States. We cannot sufficiently realize the extent to which this sort of charity helps the feeble and infirm. The total expenditure on this head amounted to Rs. 5,900, during the year under report.

Telegraph.

144. There is no telegraphic communication with Chhota Udepur, and we have, therefore, to resort to Bodeli station, 22 miles away from the capital. In order to secure facilities to traders and other inhabitants of the town, we had requested the Superintendent of Indian Telegraph Department to extend telegraphic communication to Chhota Udepur, and I am glad to mention, that the Government of India have been pleased to sanction the opening of a telegraph office in Chhota Udepur on certain conditions. (Vide your favour No. 1114, dated the 1st April, 1911).

Telephone.

145. A telephone line of two miles is laid between all the principal offices at Chhota Udepur and the Moti Villas Palace at Ghelwant—the residence of the Rajaji, and extensions are being made to other places of business.

Post Offices.

146. There is one sub-post office at Chhota Udepur, and five other minor offices in charge of the village school masters. The post is brought daily from Bodeli to Chhota Udepur by runners, who on their way, serve the immediate Taluka stations of Jabugam, Jetpur and Tejgadh. At the remaining places the post is carried every other day.

Minerals.

147. Manganese mines extend very largely in Kadwal Taluka. At one time, it was anticipated, that Chhota Udepur would be a large manganese-producing district, offering vast money making potentialities, but the heavy fall of rates discouraged many applicants, and the prospects of the trade have been considerably retarded. At present, therefore, out of several applicants, Messrs. Tullockchand and Shapoorji and Messrs. Schroder, Smidt and Co., of Bombay, to whom leases have been granted, are working the mines.

Mica and Silica.

148. As mentioned in the last annual report, deposits of mica and silica are to be found in several districts in the State, but notwithstanding all efforts, no enterprising capitalist has come forward to obtain licenses for exploring these deposits.

149. Marble deposits are found near Dadigam in the Tejgadh Taluka. It is used at present in small quantity for State purposes, and its more extended use depends on the opening of the country by means of the railway.

Marble.

150. Iron is found within the limits of Tejgadh Taluka, but no capitalist has as yet come forward to develope this valuable industry.

Iron.

151. The production of lac is very large throughout the territory. The lac producing trees are Khakhar, Bor, Kosam, &c., which exist largely in the Chhota Udepur territory. Naikras, a Forest tribe, have made it a profitable industry.

Lac.

152. We have at Dhokalia, under the Chota Udepur State, and near the Bodeli railway station, a ginning factory with 40 gins. It is a private enterprise of our Abkari contractor, Mr. Pestonji Ruttonji. The factory is situated in a prominent place, and is fitted up with the best sort of machinery, and it is hoped that the enterprise will meet with success.

Ginning Fectory.

153. The above will show, that Chhota Udepur possesses abundant forests of rich timber, with an enormous quantity of minerals, such as manganese, iron, mica, silica and marble deposits, as well as lac, timerwa leaves, mohwra flowers and mohwra seeds. Apart from this, a vast area of uncultivated, though culturable, land could be brought under the plough. For the opening of the country and development of trade and to render the condition of the people happy and prosperous, we look forward to the introduction of the railway or a steam tramway. The whole matter is now submitted to Government, in the earnest hope, that it will meet with favourable consideration.

Railway.

154. The sale of land for building houses forms a new and an important feature of income. Hitherto the proprietory right over the lands in Udepur on which buildings stand, has been that of the Durbar, whilst the structures constructed thereon, are owned by the people. The principle of this divided interest in a property, has been unsatisfactory in the interest of the State and the people. For, in the former case, the State is deprived of the legitimate value of the land, and in the latter the onwer of the house is in constant fear of the Durbar some day asserting its ownership over the land. The result is, the dwellings have continued to remain in their primitive condition without any improvement. It goes without saying, that over these lands, there is the inherent right of the State. However, in fixing the prices, the following facts had to be considered:—

Sale of Lands.

(*a*) The long possession of the occupant.
(*b*) The situation of the land.
(*c*) The condition of the party.

155. In order to give facility to even the poorest subject wishing to obtain perpetual and absolute right or ownership, it was decided that the prices of the land should be low, and the value thereof should be recovered by small instalments, with due regard to the condition of the party.

156. This arrangement afforded facility to every man, rich and poor, to take up the land on which his building stood, and make it his absolute property. Within the year under report, one-third of the land is sold, which has realized Rs. 12,966, and the rest remains to be sold.

157. Having thus far, laid out the scheme in the manner stated above, the next important step was to enable the people to improve the condition of their dwellings and build houses over the open areas. To carry out this object, under notification No. 2, dated the 23rd November 1910, the people were informed, that monies would be advanced to them at a very small rate of interest for the purpose of building houses, the monies being recoverable by instalments.

158. It is gratifying to mention, that all these improvements have been effected by enlisting the co-operation and good will of the people. They fully realize the advantages they have derived, and that this measure eventually would contribute to their permanent happiness.

Conclusion.

159. The above are the general particulars in regard to the administration of the State in the year 1910–1911. I respectfully submit, that the careful husbanding of all the resources of the State shows that the year has been one of progress and development. Thus, exclusive of Rs. 79,000 realized by the sale of old and out of fashion ornaments and clothes, the total income for all revenue heads has increased by Rs. 45,684, as compared with the increase of the preceding year which was Rs. 54,895. Thus within these two years, the revenue has grown by over one lac of rupees, and side by side with this there has been a steady growth in the prosperity of the people, public works of utility and importance have been carried out, and after meeting all charges, there is a balance of Rs. 51,142 in the State Treasury, and Rs. 3,01,000 invested in Government loans and other debentures.

160. Before closing this, I beg to submit, most deferentially, that the successful carrying out of the reforms above set forth has been due to the support and solicitude which the Raja Sahib had accorded to me in the administration of the State.

GANPATRAO N. LAUD,

Dewan,

Chhota Udepur State.

CHHOTA UDEPUR,

21st June, 1911.

Appendix I.

NAMES of HIGH OFFICIALS in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, showing changes in personnel during the year 1910-1911.

No.	Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
			From	To	
1	Ganpatrao N. Laud, Esq., ...	Dewan.	9-1-10.	31-3-11.	
2	Mr. Jehangirshaw D. Nanavatty, B. A.	Revenue Officer...	22-11-09.	30-4-10.	Reverted to British Service.
	Mr. Jamnadas D. Mehta, B.A., LL.B.	Do...	1-5-10.	31-3-11.	
3	Do.	Nyayadhish & 1st Class Magistrate.	1-10-08.	11-5-10.	
	Mr. Kashinath S. Laud, B. A.	Do...	12-5-10.	31-3-11.	
4	Mr. Shamsudin Badamiya ...	Superintendent of Police	12-1-09.	31-3-11.	
5	Mr. Isa Mahomed	Acting Forest Officer	14-9-08.	31-3-11.	
6	Mr. Sherali K. Nanjiani, L. M. & S.	Medical officer ...	24-12-09.	31-3-11.	
7	Mr. Laxman Gabaji	Survey Officer ...	15-6-07.	31-3-11.	
9	Mr. Narayan Prabhaker Vinod.	Engineer	10-3-08.	17-10-10	Reverted to his post in Baroda.
10	Mr. Sorabji Shapoorji Mehta...	Do...	18-10-10	1-3-11.	

There are no Residential officials attached to the State.

CHHOTA UDEPUR,
21st June, 1911.

GANPATRAO N. LAUD,
Dewan.

Appendix II.

LIST of LAWS in force in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, 1910–1911.

Serial No.	Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during year under report.	REMARKS.
1	Act XLV of 1860, Indian Penal Code...	Yes.		
2	„ V of 1898, Criminal Procedure Code.	Do.		
3	„ I of 1872, The Evidence Act ...	Do.		
4	„ IX of 1872, The Contract Act ...	Do.		
5	„ XV of 1877, The Limitation Act...	Yes, but some portion of it is excluded.		
6	„ XXI of 1879, The Extradition Act...	Yes.		
7	„ IV of 1887, the Gambling Act ...	Do.		
8	„ I of 1878, The Opium Act ...	Do.		
9	„ VI of 1864, The Whipping Act ...	Do.		
10	„ IV of 1890, The District Police Act.	Do.		
11	„ I of 1871, The Cattle Trespass Act.	Yes, with modifications in the amounts of fines levied on animals impounded.		
12	„ XIV of 1882, the Civil Procedure Code	Yes, with other enactments relating to civil matters.		
13	„ V of 1878, The Abkari Act ...	Yes.		
14	The Arms Regulations 1902... ...	State rules approved by Government.		
15	Registration Rules of 1902	Do.		
16	Rules under the Stamp Act	Do.		
17	Rules framed consistently with act XXXVI of 1858, Lunatic Asylum Act for treatment of dangerous lunatice...	Yes.		
18	Municipal Rules.	Do.		
19	Toll Rules	Do.		
20	Forest Rules...	Do.		
21	Regulation VIII of 1827, Administration of Intestate Estates...	Do.		
22	Notification making the members of the Ruling family liable to the jurisdiction of civil courts	.....		
23	Indian Explosive Act VI of 1908 ...	Yes.		
24	Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878 ...	.....		
25	Shikar Rules...	.....		

CHHOTA UDEPUR,

21st June, 1911.

GUNPATRAO N. LAUD,

Dewan.

Appendix III.

STATEMENT showing the STRENGTH, COST, and other particulars of the MILITARY FORCE in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, 1910-1911.

Arm of Service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of Force at the end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.				European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalary														No Military force entertained.
Sappers														
Artillery														
Infantry														
Imperial Service troops														
Total ...														

Chhota Udepur,
21st June, 1911.

GANPATRAO N. LAUD,
Dewan.

Appendix IV.

STATEMENT showing the STRENGTH, COST, DISCIPLINE and EDUCATION of the POLICE for the year 1910-1911.

Description of Office	Number.	Pay of Grade.	Total cost.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Police proper.		Rs.	Rs.								
Superintendent of Police	1	60+15	870	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Chief Constables	1	30+10	1,569	1	1	.....	1	.....	5	.....	
	2	25+10									
	1	20+15									
	1	20+10									
Mounted Head Constable	1	25	292	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Mounted Constables	12	22	2,981	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	
1st Class Head Constables	6	14	914	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	6	.....	
2nd Class Do.	4	12—0	674	.....	2	.....	1	.....	4	.....	
	1	12+2									
3rd Class Do.	6	10	744	1	1	.....	1	.....	6	.....	
4th Class Do.	13	9	1,466	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	7	.....	
1st Class Constables	10	8—0	1,228	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	
	2	8+1									
2nd Class Do.	109	7	7,736	10	16	1	5	.....	39	.....	
3rd Class Do.	50	6	4,050	6	10	.....	19	.....	8	.....	
Karkuns, Faras and Bhangi ...	1	17	332	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	
	1	10									
	1	4									
	1	2									
Contingencies	...	.....	197	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	224	.....	22,953	18	39	1	30	...	91		

Abkari Police.											
Inspectors	1 1	20 + 5 15 + 5	383	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
4th Class Head Constable	1	9	108	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2nd Class Constables...	7	7	590	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3rd Class Do.	14	6	850	.....	5	1	1	.....	1	.....
Contingencies	.....	2	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	24	.....	1,955	1	5	1	1	.....	3	.....
Paga.										
Commander	1	35	322	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Risaldar...	1	22 + 2	269	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Dafedar	1	24	285	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Sowars	2 1 14	22 + 2 22 + 1 22	4,318	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	16	.....
Turiwala, and Bhangi	2	1 on 5 1 „ 4	108	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Contingencies	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	22		5,311	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	19	.....
Grand Total ...	270		30,219	19	63	2	31	.....	113	.....

CHHOTA UDEPUR,

21st June, 1911.

GANPATRAO N. LAUD,

Dewan.

Appendix V.

STATEMENT showing the working of the POLICE in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year 1910-1911.

State.	Number of offences reported to the Police.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions on No. arrested.		Percentage convicted on accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Chhota Udepur	117	64	136	85	136	85	118	63	18	22	86·7	74·7	86·7	74·7	

CHHOTA UDEPUR,
21st June, 1911.

GANPATRAO N. LAUD,
Dewan.

Appendix VI.

STATEMENT showing the VALUE of PROPERTY stolen and AMOUNT of RECOVERIES in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year 1910-1911.

STATE.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		REMARKS.
	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Chhota Udepur	1,976	1,122	431	398	21·8	35·4	

CHHOTA UDEPUR,
21st June, 1911.

GANPATRAO N. LAUD,
Dewan.

Appendix

STATEMENT showing the number of CRIMES COMMITTED, number of cases during the year

Description of Offence.	Number of Offences.			Number of cases disposed of during 1910-1911.	Number of cases disposed of during 1909-1910.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. P. Code offences under Sections :—							
109-120	...	1	1	...	1	1	...
143-160	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
172-190	...	3	3	5	3	6	4
192-231	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
269-294	...	2	2	3	2	3	3
302-311	...	3	3	4	1	2	...
323-338	8	25	33	41	29	47	7
341-358	...	3	3	3	3	8	5
363-376	...	1	1	...	1	1	1
379-382	...	13	13	14	13	22	17
384-389	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
392-402	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
403-409	...	3	3	3	3	4	1
411-420	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
421-440	...	4	4	...	3	7	2
447-462	...	3	3	1	3	5	...
465-477	...	1	1	...	1	2	1
493-498	...	2	2	2	2	4	1
500-502	...	2	2	4	2	4	...
504-510	...	5	5	3	5	5	1
109-110 Criminal Procedure Code	...	4	4	1	4	4	4
Total	8	75	83	95	76	125	47
Abkari and other Acts	1	20	21	90	20	35	30
Grand Total	9	95	104	185	96	160	77

Chhota Udepur,

21st June, 1911.

VII.

disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, 1910–1911.

Number of Persons Sentenced.							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined, being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of Imprisonment.											Remarks.
Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under 1 month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.	Awaiting trial.	
Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	4	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
...	1	...	...	6	...	7	40	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	
...	...	...	...	5	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	9	...	...	...	5	17	5	...	...	5	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	2	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	16	...	1	22	5	47	77	...	...	6	3	1	7	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	7	
...	...	...	...	30	...	30	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
3	16	...	1	52	5	77	82	...	...	6	3	1	7	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	8	

GANPATRAO N. LAUD,

Dewan.

Appendix VIII.

STATEMENT showing the NUMBER of OFFENCES reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year 1910–1911.

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with								Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Number of Criminal cases remaining for trial at the end of the year.	Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to trial in 1910-1911.					Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.			
	Past year.	present year.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.	Received by transfer or commitment.	Past year.	Present year.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Huzur Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
Assistant Sessions Judge and District Magistrate's Court.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
First Class Magistrate's Court.	151	78	4	82	19	36	3	2	222	146	50	15	67	1	...	13	5	
Jabuam 3rd Class Magistrate's Court	31	17	...	2	...	25	...	...	52	27	...	17	10	...	...	...	2	
Kawant Court	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Karali Court	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	184	95	4	84	19	61	3	3	296	174	50	32	77	1	...	14	8	

CHHOTA UDEPUR,
21st June, 1911.

GANPATRAO N. LAUD,
Dewan.

Appendix IX.

STATEMENT showing the RESULTS of APPEALS against decisions passed by the CRIMINAL COURTS in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year 1910-1911.

Tribunals.	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																Remarks.
		Applications rejected.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further inquiry, &c. ordered.		Pending.		
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.										
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
Assistant Sessions Judge and District Magistrate's Court...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Huzur Court	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	2	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

CHHOTA UDEPUR,

21st June, 1911.

GANPATRAO N. LAUD.

Dewan.

Appendix X.

CIVIL WORK—Nature and value of ORIGINAL SUITS filed and disposed of during the year 1910–1911.

Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year, Received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during present year,									Suits disposed of during present year.						Remarks.
	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	Value.	Suits re-landed property.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1000.	Number of suits above Rs. 1000 and under Rs. 5,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000.	Exparte.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration.	
											Rs.													Rs.	Y. M. D.	
Huzur Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	
District Judge's Civil Court...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.. ...	
Nyayadhish Court	31	21	95	70	126	91	105	58	21	33	10,880	...	70	...	45	18	6	1	...	10	35	2	11	6,992	0-3-1	
Total ...	31	21	95	70	126	91	105	58	21	33	10,880	...	70	...	45	18	6	1	...	10	35	2	11	6,992	0-3-1	

CHHOTA UDEPUR,

21st June, 1911.

GANPATRAO N. LAUD,

Dewan.

Appendix XI.

CIVIL WORK—RESULTS of APPLICATIONS for execution of decrees, 1910–1911.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for the present year.	Applications brought to the register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of year.			Remarks.
	1909-1910.	1910-1911.		1909-1910.	1910-1911.	Value for the present year.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	Value for the present year.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	Value for the present year.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	Value for the present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.				
Huzur Court	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
District Judge's Civil Court	1	1	1,111 0 0	1	...	.....	2	1	1,111 0 0	1	...	.....	1	1	1,111 0 0	...	...	1	
Nyayadhish Court ...	10	17	6,313 0 0	78	37	5,682 0 0	88	54	11,995 0 0	71	32	8,266 0 0	17	22	3,729 0 0	21	1	...	
Total ...	11	18	7,424 0 0	79	37	5,682 0 0	90	55	13,106 0 0	72	32	8,266 0 0	18	23	4,840 0 0	21	1	1	

CHHOTA UDEPUR,

21st June, 1911.

GANPATRAO N. LAUD,

Dewan.

Appendix XII.

CIVIL WORK:—Number and results of APPEALS in CIVIL SUITS, 1910–1911.

TRIBUNALS.	Opening balance.		Filed during		TOTAL.		Disposed of during		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during		How disposed of.										Average duration.	
													Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for re-trial.		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.			
	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
											Rs.	Rs.											Y. m. d.	Y. m. d.
Huzur Court	2	1	1	...	3	1	2	1	1	...	1256	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 8 18	1 7 8
District Judge's Court..	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	0 4 29	...
Total ...	5	1	1	...	6	1	5	1	1	...	1256	...	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...

CHHOTA UDEPUR,

21st June, 1911.

GANPATRAO N. LAUD,

Dewan.

Appendix XIII.

STATEMENT showing the number of persons confined in the JAIL and Lockups in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year 1910–1911.

Station.	Number of prisons.	Number of prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.							
				1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1909-1910.	1910-11.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Jitsinhji Jail at Chhota Udepur.									Rs.		One Death.
Convicted ...	1	46	15	78	61	38·1	36·6	25	*2,861	30.1	*Out of this, the sum of Rs. 451 was on account of charges for the maintenance of prisoners belonging to the State undergoing imprisonment at the Andamans and the Ahmedabad Central Jail.
Under trial ...		0	37	56	37	4·0	3·1	7			
Total ...	1	46	52	134	98	42·1	39·7	32	...	...	

CHHOTA UDEPUR,
21st June, 1911.

GANPATRAO N. LAUD,
Dewan.

Appendix XIV.

REGISTRATION of DOCUMENTS in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year 1910-1911.

Name of State.	Nature of documents presented.												Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
	Documents presented for registration.		Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
															Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					
Chhota Udepur...	27	21	5	8	12	6	4	1	...	...	6	6	27	21	33,388 0 0	11,107 0 0	...	...	...	...	

CHHOTA UDEPUR,
21st June, 1911.

GANPATRAO N. LAUD,
Dewan.

Appendix XV.

RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE on account of REGISTRATION in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year 1910-1911.

DESCRIPTION.	1909-1910.				1910-1911.				REMARKS.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.		Fees realised.	Number of deeds	Value of property.		Fees realised.	
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
Deeds of Sale	12	5,620 0 0		58 0 0	6	2,023 0 0		23 8 0	
„ Gifts	4	6,592 0 0		28 0 0	1	300 0 0		6 0 0	
„ Mortgage	5	7,670 0 0		27 0 0	8	5,438 10 3		45 0 0	
„ Miscellaneous	6	13,506 0 0		7 0 0	6	3,345 0 0		199 12 0	
Total ...	27	33,388 0 0		120 0 0	21	11,106 10 3		274 4 0	
Deduct Expenditure	.....	.....		.....	...	.....		.....	
Net profit	.....	.....		120 0 0	...	.....		274 4 0	

CHHOTA UDEPUR,
21st June, 1911.

GANPATRAO N. LAUD,
Dewan.

Appendix XVI.

RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the MUNICIPALITY in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year 1910–1911.

NAME.	Opening balance on 1st April.	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on 31st March 1910.	REMARKS.
		1909-1910.	1910-1911.		1909-1910.	1910-1911.		
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		
Chhota Udepur Municipality.....	...	775	1,189	...	3,570	4,083	...	The excess of expenditure over the receipts was met from the general balance of the State.

CHHOTA UDEPUR,

21st June, 1911.

GANPATRAO N. LAUD,

Dewan.

Appendix XVII.

STATEMENT of RAIN-FALL in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, for the year 1910-1911.

State.	April, 1910.	May, 1910.	June, 1910.	July, 1910.	August, 1910.	September, 1910.	October, 1910.	November, 1910.	December, 1910.	January, 1911.	February, 1911.	March, 1911.	Total.	Total of past year.	Average of past 5 years.	Remarks.
	Inches Cents.	Inches Cents.	Inches Cents.	Inches Cents.	Inches Cents.	Inches Cents.	Inches Cents.	Inches Cents.	Inches Cents.	Inches Cents.	Inches Cents.	Inches Cents.	Inches Cents.	Inches Cents.	Inches Cents.	
Chhota Udepur	...	...	11-48	22-1	24-49	3-50	2-37	3-53	...	0-78	0-3	0-9	68-28	35-94	38-24	

CHHOTA UDEPUR,

21st June, 1911.

GANPATRAO N. LAUD,

Dewan.

Appendix XVIII.

STATEMENT as to prices of STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS, during the year 1910–1911.

ARTICLES.	During March. (past year.) Rate per maund.	During March. (present year.) Rate per maund.	REMARKS.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Bajri	1 9 0	1 8 0	
Adad	1 4 0	1 5 0	
Mag	1 13 0	1 13 0	
Tal (Sessamum)	3 10 0	3 10 0	
Gram	1 4 0	1 0 0	
Pulse (Tuver)	2 2 0	1 7 0	
Pulse (Mag)	2 3 0	2 4 0	
Rice Kamod	4 0 0	4 0 0	
Rice Superior	2 8 0	3 0 0	
Rice Inferior	2 3 0	2 3 0	
Maize	1 4 0	2 2 0	
Wheat	3 1 0	2 2 0	
Pulse (Gram)	2 3 0	2 0 0	

CHHOTA UDEPUR,

21st June, 1911.

GANPATRAO N. LAUD,

Dewan.

Appendix XIX.

EXPENDITURE on PUBLIC WORKS, in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year 1910-1911.

Description of work.	State Funds.			Local Funds.			Totals.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	
Original works.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings	28,627	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Communications	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Public Improvements	13,277	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other incidental charges	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	41,904	.....	41,904	.....	.....	.....	41,904
Repairs.							
Buildings	.....	2,025	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Communications	.....	6,063	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Public Improvements	.....	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	8,688	8,688	.....	.....	.....	8,688
Miscellaneous, Tools and Plant &c.	.....	.....	1,763	.....	.....	.....	1,763
Establishment charges	.....	.....	3,317	.....	.....	.....	3,317
Tatal ...	.....	.....	55,672	.....	.....	.....	55,672

CHHOTA UDEPUR,
21st June, 1911.

GANPATRAO N. LAUD,
Dewan.

Appendix XX.

AGRICULTURAL STOCK in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year 1910–1911.

District.	Year.	Horses and Cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks	Cows.	Buffaloes. Male.	Buffaloes. Female.	Horses.	Mares.	Colts and fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	With two Bullocks	With four Bullocks	Riding.	Load carrying	
Chhota Udepur	1909-10	34,754	28,342	2,352	8,728	365	281	...	99	16,053	11,695	4	407	2,489	
	1910-11	25,207	24,639	2,231	8,834	360	267	11	108	15,118	12,198	...	418	2,565	

CHHOTA UDEPUR,
21st June, 1911.

GANPATRAO N. LAUD,
Dewan.

Appendix XXI.

STATEMENT showing the EXCISE SHOPS and EXCISE REVENUE of the CHHOTA UDEPUR, STATE, during the year 1910-1911.

Name of State.	Country spirit.		Opium.		Ganja and Bhang.		Toddy.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Chhota Udepur ...	32	41,928	9	3,801 (2,808 Opium compensation.)	8	541	.....	.....	49	49,078	There was a balance of opium of the value of Rs. 285 at the end of the year.

CHHOTA UDEPUR,

21st June, 1911.

GANPATRAO N. LAUD,

Dewan.

Appendix XXII.

STATEMENT showing RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year ending 31st October, 1910.

RECEIPTS.

NATURE OF DEMAND.	Demand.			Collection during the current year. Samvat 1966.	Collection during the previous year Samvat 1965.	Remission during the current year Samvat 1966.	Balance.	REMARKS.
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.					
Cash balance at the commencement of the year	...	2,64,929	2,64,929	2,64,929	2,66,683	.....	.....	
(A). Land Revenue.								
1. Fixed ... ... —	4,280	1,72,229	1,76,509	1,73,091	1,68,344	282	3,136	
2. Fluctuating	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	
3. Miscellaneous collection charges, &c.	...	18,399	18,399	16,764	11,662	78	1,557	
Total ...	4,280	1,90,628	1,94,908	1,89,855	1,80,006	360	4,693	
(B). Forest Revenue.								
1. Timber duty	...	69,672	69,672	69,672	44,833	.....	.....	
2. Jungle produce...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	
3. Koila rasum (charcoal fees.)... ...	...	916	916	916	1,395	.....	.....	
4. Miscellaneous	...	4,211	4,211	4,211	5,423	.....	.....	
5. Rohisa oil farm	...	685	685	685	501	.....	.....	
6. Timroo leaves farm	...	8,334	8,334	8,334	12,701	.....	.....	
7. Grass produce	...	25	25	25	3	.....	.....	
Total ...	...	83,841	83,841	83,841	64,856	.....	.....	
Customs.								
1. Export duty	...	61,918	61,918	61,918	53,779	.....	.....	
2. Import duty	...	8,949	8,949	8,949	8,919	.....	.....	
3. Tolls	449	4,151	4,600	4,151	4,460	.....	449	
Total ...	449	75,018	75,467	75,018	67,158	.....	449	

DISBURSEMENTS.

NATURE OF EXPENDITURE.	Budget Estimates.		Actual Expenditure.		REMARKS.
	Current year.	Previous year.	Current year.	Previous year.	
(A). Tribute	7,806	7,806	7,806	7,806	
(B) Refunds.					
1. Of revenue	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2. Of fees, fines and forfeitures ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
3. Of lapsed deposits	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
(C). Administration.					
1. General Department...	12,238	11,903	12,218	10,899	
2. Account Department	1,947	1,612	2,226	1,644	
3. Miscellaneous Account Department.	1,140	1,515	646	929	
4. Tuazi Department	.....	.....	.....	.....	
5. Treasury and Store Department ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
6. Criminal Department	2,594	2,685	2,343	2,366	
7. Revenue and Civil Department ...	19,492	17,657	16,690	17,113	
8. Record-room Department	1,336	1,336	1,236	1,266	
9. Process Department	.....	.....	.....	.....	
10. Police Department	25,384	25,160	23,401	23,849	
11. Jail Department	3,766	4,071	2,819	3,063	
12. Law charges...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
13. Postal Department charges ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
14. Printing charges	4,100	1,500	2,850	1,477	
15. Forest Department	8,754	8,873	7,051	6,849	
16. Contingencies and stationery for Manager's office	360	360	360	360	

(C). Excise Revenue.							
1. Opium fee. (opium sale duty) ...	96	3,835	3,931	3,861	3,608	.....	70
2. Madat do.	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
3. Country spirit license fee	...	39,535	39,535	36,153	32,025	.....	3,382
4. Toddy license fee	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
5. Bhāng and Gānga fee	27	528	555	517	551	.....	38
6. Duty on sale of Gānja	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
7. Opium Compensation...	...	2,808	2,808	2,808	2,808	.....	.....
Total ...	123	46,706	46,829	43,339	38,992	.....	3,490
(D). Stamp revenue.							
1. Sale-proceeds of adhesive and impressed court-fee stamps...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
2. Sale-proceeds of Stamp papers ...	...	2,299	2,299	2,299	412	.....	.....
3 Stamp duty on plaints insufficiently stamped or unstamped	...	74	74	74	1,098	.....	.....
Total ...	...	2,373	2,373	2,373	1,510	.....	.....
(E). Law and Justice.							
1. Sale-proceeds of unclaimed property.	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
2. Sale-proceeds of intestate property...	...	235	235	235	138	.....	.....
3. Process-servers' fees, realised in cash.	...	41	41	41	312	.....	.....
4. Amin's fees, realised in cash... ...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
5. Other items (mutation fees &c.) realised in cash	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
6. Civil forfeitures...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
7. Criminal forfeitures	...	24	24	24	48	.....	.....
8. Civil Court fines	...	585	585	585	47	.....	.....
9. Criminal (Magisterial) fines ..	...	557	557	557	583	.....	.....
10. Other fees, forfeitures, and fines ...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Total ...	...	1,442	1,442	1,442	1,128	.....	.....

17. Travelling allowance of Revenue and Judical officers of head quarters office	500	300	156	82
18. Miscellaneous unforeseen administrative charges	.....	.....	.....	.....
19 Sub-divisional office establishment at Bysinga	.....	.....	.....	.....
20. Settlement Department	.....	.....	.....	.....
21. Bag Bungalow Department ...	3,158	2,962	2,914	2,778
22. Tent Department	325	850	262	634
23. Armoury Department	2,008	408	4,047	1,072
24. Abkari, Opium, &c....	6,305	6,530	5,142	5,411
25. Paga Department	6,205	6,910	5,653	6,725
26. Custom Department...	7,286	7,401	7,017	6,230
Total ...	1,06,898	1,02,033	97,031	92,747
(D) Public Instruction	10,125	8,932	10,517	7,916
(E) Dispensary charges	9,052	6,941	7,952	5,398
(F). Domestic charges.				
1. Dress and toys for the minor Raja...	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Rajaji's personal allowance ...	32,860	25,900	32,469	26,273
3. Maintenance allowance of the Dowager and other Ranis... ...	20,418	17,088	18,115	17,577
4. Domestic servants	1,200	1,620	3,022	1,146
5. Elephant and stable establishment.	18,792	21,764	41,854	29,996
6. Minor Raja's education charges ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
7. Misc.-Arab levy etc. charges including special	19,547	13,966	1,21,958	23,454
Total ...	92,817	80,338	2,17,418	98,446
(G). Religious charges	6,750	6,507	5,671	6,451

RECEIPTS.

NATURE OF DEMAND.	Demand.			Collection during the current year. Samvat 1966.	Collection during the previous year Samvat 1965.	Remission during the current year. Samvat 1966.	Balance.	REMARKS.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.					
(F). *Miscellaneous Ordinary Receipts.*								
1. Ghatkar (ferries)	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	
2. Machhdia (fishery)	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	
3. Falkar (orchard revenue)	...	632	632	632	642	.....	.....	
4. Jail manufactures	...	360	360	360	569	.....	.....	
5. Hide license	...	3,500	3,500	1,750	.....	.....	1,750	
6. Convict labour	...	22	22	22	41	.....	.....	
7. Misc. Jail produce	...	16	16	16	15	.....	.....	
8. Tribute	...	1,320	1,320	1,208	1,188	.....	112	
9. Foujvero receipts	...	2,257	2,257	1,785	1,801	.....	472	
10. Deficiency in Ghee	...	25	25	25	25	.....	.....	
Total ...	...	8,132	8,132	5,798	4,281	.....	2,334	
(G). *Extraordinary Miscellaneous Receipts.*								
1. Pound fees	...	624	624	624	447	.....	.....	
2. Copying and searching fees... ...	...	33	33	33	68	.....	.....	
3. Registration receipts	...	113	113	113	170	.....	.....	
4. Sale-proceeds of Government securities.	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
5. Interests—Miscellaneous	...	5,201	5,201	5,201	368	.....	.....	
(a) On Government securities ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
(b) On loans	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
(c) On kist khelapi	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
6. Sale-proceeds of old stores, materials and live-stock &c.	...	79,009	79,009	79,009	3,105	.....	.....	
7. Miscellaneous receipts :—	...							
(a) Education	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
(b) Refunds	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

DISBURSEMENTS.

NATURE OF EXPENDITURE.	Budget Estimates.		Actual Expenditure.		REMARKS.
	Current year.	Previous year.	Current year.	Previous year.	
(H). *Public Works Department.*					
1. Establishment, travelling allowance and contingencies	3,790	3,362	3,781	3,013	
2. Original works	64,048	49,980	65,801	45,345	
3. Repair do.	13,000	19,040	8,751	12,106	
4. Petty works Misc.	1,077	1,377	1,910	1,656	
5. Survey expense	9,750	10,224	7,279	6,623	
6. Compensation for removing huts ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	91,665	83,983	87,522	68,743	
(I). *Stamp Department.*					
1. Purchase of stamps, including contingencies	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2. Discount paid on the sale of stamps, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
(J). *Pension.*	240	240	148	140	
K. *Conservancy charges: Municipality*...	3,795	3,625	3,666	3,431	
L. *Miscellaneous charges:*—					
1. Purchase of Government securities..	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2. Payment of interests	.....	.....	.....	.....	
3. Value of Police clothing, &c., supplied	10,00	2,000	672	1,365	
4. Copying fee charges	.....	.....	.....	.....	
5. Granary establishment	.....	.....	.....	.....	
6. Registration charges...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
7. Electrical Installation	.....	.....	7,000	.....	
8. Rent of Nayapatna bungalow land...	.....	.....	.....	.....	

(e) Salaries of Government and State servants refunded by parties citing them as witnesses...	...	1,036	1,036	1,036	194	.....	.....
(d) Other miscellaneous receipts ...	...	9,863	9,863	9,694	10,409	20	149
8. Granary receipts	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9. Agricultural receipts...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	...	95,879	95,879	95,710	14,761	20	149
(H) *Debts.*							
1. Deposits:—							
(a) Revenue and Civil deposits ...	38,198	74,812	1,13,010	44,234	32,026	.....	68,776
(b) Judical (Criminal Court) deposits.	...	.....	.....	.....	309	.....	.....
(c) Miscellaneous deposits:—							
(1) Personal...	18,194	17,789	35,983	17,789	24,756	.....	18,194
(2) Fajal	111	30	141	70	111	.....	71
Total ...	56,503	92,631	1,49,134	62,093	57,202	.....	87,041
2. Advances recovered:—							
By other advances	19,551	21,522	41,073	11,573	1,99,601	.....	29,500
By cash Tacavi	24,363	4,950	29,313	9,154	12,485	20	20,139
3. Loans recovered	1,03,808	17,884	1,21,692	1,01,594	11,666	.....	20,099
4. Cash recoveries of service payments made during the current year ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	1,47,722	44,356	1,92,078	1,22,321	2,23,752	20	69,738
Total Receipts ...	2,09,077	6,41,006	8,50,083	6,81,790	6,53,647	400	1,67,894
Grand Total ...	2,09,077	9,05,935	11,15,012	9,46,719	9,20,329	400	1,67,894

9. Subscription towards Famine Relief Fund	10,000	10,000	.. ...	10,000	
10. Donation for the maintenance of the General Hospital	.....	.....	.....	.....	
11. Guaranteed and other rights ...	326	326	263	247	
12. Holiday charges, &c.	9,508	7,523	13,467	7,553	
Total ...	20,834	19,849	21,402	19,165	
Total of Heads (A) to (L)...	3,49,982	3,20,254	4,59,133	3,10,273	
(M). Debts.					
1. Repayments of deposits:—					
(a) Of Revenue and Civil deposits.			13,656	14,550	
(b) Of Judicial (Criminal) Court deposits.	30,000	27,000	212	140	
(c) Of personal deposits			74,264	6,960	
(d) Fajal Debts	2,300	200	2,957	304	
2. Advances made:—					
(1) Takavi	5,000	12,000	4,950	1,225	
(2) Other advances...	40,000	31,000	21,522	2,07,448	
3. Loans given	.....	.....	17,883	1,14,500	
4. Cash payments out of receipts under service heads of the current year...	.....	.....	.....	.. ...	
Total ...	77,300	70,200	1,35,444	3,45,127	
Total Expenditure ...	4,27,282	3,90,454	5,94,577	6,55,400	
Surplus at the end of the year ...	2,39,471	2,61,082	3,52,142*	2,64,929	
Grand Total ...	6,66,753	6,51,536	9,46,719	9,20,329	

* Rs. 3,01,000 Loans & Debentures
Rs. 51,142 Cash
3,52,142

CHHOTA UDEPUR,

21st June 1911.

GANPATRAO N. LAUD,

Dewan.

Appendix XXIII.

STATEMENT of MEDICAL RELIEF afforded in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year 1910–1911.

Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results of In-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remarks.
	Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.			
							Rs.		
Chhota Udepur Hospital ...	34,055	38	34	1	2	1	4,165	93·3 3·3	Out-door. In-door.
Jail Dispensary	1,204	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3·3	Out-door.
Jetpur Dispensary	12,519	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	679	34·3	Out-door.
Kawant Dispensary... ...	11,534	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	660	31·3	Out-door.
Karali Dispensary	4,270	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	368	11·7	Out-door.
Jhoj Dispensary	5,110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	137	14·0	Out-door.
Total ...	68,692	38	34	1	2	1	6,009	181·5	

Chhota Udepur,
21st June, 1911.

GANPATRAO N. LAUD,
Dewan.

Appendix XXIV.

VITAL STATISTICS of the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, for the year 1910-1911.

NAME.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				REMARKS.
										Births.		Deaths.		
		1909–10.	1910–11.			1909–10.	1910–11.			1909–10.	1910–11.	1909–10.	1910–11.	
Chhota Udepur.	1,03,635	2,464	2,944	480	...	810	1,172	362	...	36·6	28·4	12·5	11·3	

CHHOTA UDEPUR,

21st June, 1911.

GUNPATRAO N. LAUD,

Dewan.

Appendix XXV.

PARTICULARS as to the SCHOOLS maintained by the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, for the year 1910–1911.

Number of Schools.		Description of Schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.	Remarks.
1909-10.	1910-11.		1909-10.	1910-11.	1909-10.	1910-11.		
22	24	Boys' Schools	1,034	1,202	723·5	784·2	Rs. 11,179.	
1	1	English School	24	35	17·7	26·5		
2	2	Girls' Schools	116	125	85·4	87·1		
25	27	Total ...	1,174	1,362	826·6	897·8		

CHHOTA UDEPUR,
21st June, 1911.

GUNPATRAO N. LAUD,
Dewan.

LIBRARY
OF THE
ROYAL ASIATIC

HUZUR OFFICE, CHHOTA UDEPUR,
Dated the 11th June, 1912.

FROM

MAHARAWAL SHREE FATEHSINHJI M.,
Rajaji of Chhota Udepur;

To

J. GHOSAL, ESQUIRE, I. C. S.,
Political Agent, Rewa Kantha.

MY FRIEND,

I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Administration Report of this State for the year 1911-1912 together with the prescribed Appendices.

Your sincere friend,
FATEHSINHJI M.,
Rajaji, Chhota Udepur.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

HUZUR OFFICE, CHHOTA UDEPUR,
Dated the 11th June, 1912.

FROM

GUNPATRAO N. LAUD,
Dewan, Chhota Udepur State;

To

MAHARAWAL SHREE FATEHSINHJI MOTISINHJI,
Rajaji Saheb of Chhota Udepur.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith the Administration Report of this State for the year 1911-1912, together with the Appendices.

Every department of the State has derived the benefit of your advice and keen interest in the administration of the State.

I have to express my deep sense of gratitude for the cordial support which you have accorded to me in all the works undertaken in the State during the year under report.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
GUNPATRAO N. LAUD,
Dewan, Chhota Udepur State.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE

For the year 1911-1912.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

Boundaries.

1. Chhota Udepur State is bounded on the North by the Devgadh Baria State, on the East by Ali Rajpur in Central India, on the South by the river Narbada, and on the West by the Sankheda Mewas Estates and the boundary of the Baroda territories.

Area and Sub-divisions.

2. The State has an area of 873 square miles, and it is divided into the following sub-divisions or Talukas:—

1. Tejgadh Dod-Sursi Taluka.
2. Jetpur Jabugam Taluka.
3. Kawant Panwad Taluka.
4. Wasna Karali Taluka.

Population.

3. The population of the State, according to the general census taken on the 10th of March 1910, is 1,03,635 souls. According to the preceding census of 1901, it was 64,620. This shows, that within the last decade, the population is increased by 39,014. As observed in the last year's report, the factors, which influenced the rapid growth of the population are immigrations of cultivators and traders, agricultural prosperity, development of trade, and above all, the condition of the public health being fairly good.

Tribute.

4. The tribute payable by the State to His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda is Rs. 7,805.

Revenue.

5. The average annual gross revenue of the State, based on the actual collections under the several revenue heads of accounts, during the past five years, ending 31st March 1912, was Rs. 4,37,255 as shown below:—

1907–1908	...	...	Rs. 3,19,485
1908–1909	...	...	„ 3,27,814
1909–1910	...	...	„ 3,99,251
1910–1911	...	...	„ 5,90,810
1911–1912	...	...	„ 5,48,910
		Total...	21,86,275
	Average	...	Rs. 4,37,255

134786

Class of the State and particulars in regard to the Ruling Family.

Chhota Udepur is a Second Class State. The Ruler is entitled to a salute of 9 guns. The succession is governed by the principle of premogeniture, and there is a Sanad authorizing adoption (granted by the 1st Viceroy Lord Canning on the 11th March, 1862).

Name title &c., of the Ruler of the State

7. Maharawal Shree Fatehsinhji, a Chohan Rajput, now of the age of 27 years, was installed on the Gadi, as a Ruling Chief on the 12th March, 1906. The heir-apparent, Kumar Shree Natwarsinhji, by the senior Raniji, is an intelligent and promising Prince, now of the age of 6 years. The second Kumar Naharsinhji was also born to this lady, and is of the age of 3 years. During the year under review, Kuvari Shree was born to this lady, and is now of the age of 10 months.

The relations of the Chief.

8. The near relations of the Chief are his uncles, Khumansinhji, Himatsinhji, Bhawansinhji, and his cousin Kumar Raisinhji, and with all of them cordial relations are maintained by the Chief. To inspire the spirit of loyalty and maintain union and affection, the post of Palace Superintendent was conferred on Kumar Bhawansinhji, as referred to in the last year's report. During the year under review, the post of Guest Officer was conferred on Kumar Khumansinhji. The post of the Superintendent of Police, falling vacant during the year, was conferred on Kumar Raisinhji, who formerly held the post of Police Inspector under Government in Panch Mahals.

9. Thus the Ruler has justly fulfilled his duties to his Cadets, and it is hoped, these genuine acts of good feeling and attachment would be reciprocated by the Members of the Ruling Family with fidelity and loyal devotion to the State and to the person of the Chief.

Rajaji's Work.

10. The State is administered under the direct supervision of the Rajaji. He evinces keen interest in the work of the administration of the State.

External relations.

11. The relations of the State with the neighbouring principalities have continued to be friendly and cordial. Complete reciprocity exists in regard to extradition and all other interstate matters.

Tour.

12. During the year under review, the Rajaji visited the following villages:—

Panwad, Kawant, Rangpore, Badalia, Kadachhla, Sakhandra, and during his tour he inquired into the condition of the people, as to their needs, and inspected the Thana Dafters, the Police Stations, Schools, &c. During the year, he also visited Bombay and Baroda.

13. The Rajaji Saheb had the honour or attending the Imperial Durbar at Delhi for the Coronation of His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor.

The most important event of the year.

It was an event, the most auspicious and important, and the memory of which shall ever be cherished with feelings of deepest gratitude and happiness. If, in spectacular effect, nothing could surpass the greatness and splendour of the Coronation Durbar of our beloved Sovereign the King-Emperor, outside the British Empire, the boons, the grants, the reliefs, the concessions and the benefactions made the occasion one of the utmost rejoicing and evoked the gratitude of untold myriads.

14. The Coronation Durbar was celebrated in this State, as in all other Native States in India, by the reading of the Imperial Proclamation at the Capital and at the Talukas, by treats to school children, food and clothes to the poor, distribution of photographs and medals as souvenirs, by release of convicts, in cases where clemency was not detrimental to the interest of society.

Changes in the personnel of the principal Officers.

15. Mr. Shamsudin Badamiya, Superintendent of Police, having retired from the State service, Kumar Saheb Raisinhji Chandrasinhji, who held the post of the Inspector of Police in Panch Mahals, has been appointed as Superintendent of Police.

Estates under attachment.

16. The State had, during the year under review, under its management the estates of the following Talukdars :—

(1) Thakore Vajehsinhji of Kadwal.
(2) Taluka of Vaghach.
(3) Baria Naharsinh Haribhai of Bhilpore.
(4) Baria Jogla Jaffar of Doleria.
(5) Dajibhai Jeebhai of Bhikhapur under Kadwal.

The subjoined table furnishes particulars regarding the five estates under management :—

No.	Name of holder of estate.	Age.	Place of birth.	Place of education.	Opening balance on 1st April 1911.	Receipts from 1-4-1911 to 31-3-1912.	TOTAL.	Disbursement from 1-4-1911 to 31-3-1912.	Closing balance on 31-3-1912.	Area of land under management in square miles.	Reasons for attachment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1	Thakore Vajehsinhji of Kadwal	27	Muwada.	Chhota Udepur.	27,618	19,093	46,711	22,500	24,211	60	The Thakore is incapable of managing his estate.
2	Taluka of Vaghach (taken under management in January 1905)	...	...	...	8,833	1,171	10,006	...	10,006	41	Under Political Agent, Rewakantha, No. 2182, dated 14-7-11 this has been handed over to shareholders on 1-10-11.
3	Baria Jogla Jaffar of Dholaria	34	Dholaria.	...	97	...	...	...	...	5	Handed over on 1-10-11.
4	Baria Naharsing Haribhai of Bhilpore...	36	Bhilpore.	...	435	405	840	801	39	3	For indebtedness.
5	Dajibhai Jibhai of Bhikhapura	45	Bhikapura	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	Taken into management from 1-10-11, owing to indebtedness.

17. The most important of these is that of the Thakore Vajehsinhji of Kadwal. It is situated to the north-west of the State on the borders of Jambughoda and Devgadh Baria. The Talukdar is now 27 years of age. On account of his imbecility, he is incapable of managing his estate. The Taluka consists of 36 villages, with an annual estimated income of Rs. 15,000. The opening balance of the estate was Rs. 27,618, of which Rs. 20,000 are invested in Government Paper. Rs. 1,575 were advanced on interest to Dumaldars, and Rs. 9,152 were expended, during the year, for the construction of a commodious residence for the Talukdar. Famine prevailed in nearly half the villages of the Taluka, and consequently the income of the estate, during the year, amounted to Rs. 19,093, and the expenditure to Rs. 22,500, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 24,211, including Government Paper. The increase in expenditure is due to the purchase of ornaments for the Talukdar and the erection of the new building. In order to place the revenue system on a sound basis, the work of survey, which was sanctioned last year, was taken in hand, but owing to the prevalence of famine, it had to be dropped.

18. The estate next in importance is that of the Vaghach Talukdars. It is owned by 52 share-holders, amongst whom there exist feuds and dissensions. Though the management of the estate is now restored to the share-holders, it must be mentioned here, that, when the management of the estate was assumed, the cash balance was only Rs. 2-7-0. Owing to careful management, after paying sundry debts and meeting expenditures for the maintenance of the large number of the share-holders, the balance was Rs. 10,006 on the 1st October 1911, when the management was handed over to the share-holders.

19. The management of the Doleria Taluka was taken over, owing to the indebtedness of the Bhagdars, but as this estate was freed from debt, the management was handed back to the owners. During the year the estate of Bhikhapura has come under management, owing to the indebtedness of the share-holders. The estates of Bhilpore and Bhikhapura are too small to need any special remarks.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

20. The State is divided, for revenue and adminitrative purposes into the following 4 Talukas :—

Sub-division of the State.

(1) Tejgadh Dod Sursi Taluka.
(2) Jetpur Jabugam Taluka.
(3) Kawant Panwad Taluka.
(4) Wasna Karali Taluka.

A Thandar is placed in charge of each of these Talukas, with a sub-Thandar for a portion of Tejgadh Taluka, called Dod Sursi. The subordi-

nate staff under Thandars consists of Talatis or village accountants, assisted by Patels in the collection of revenue.

Number of villages.

21. There are 419 "Khalsa" or State, and 126 alienated villages. The majority of these villages are scattered groups or hamlets in hills and forests, inhabited mostly by the aborigines.

Rasti and Rani Villages.

22. The villages comprised in the State are of two classes. "Rasti" (those in the settled or more civilized tract), and "Rani" (those in which the land is more or less under forest). The land under Wasna Karali, Jetpur Jabugam and a large portion of the Tejgadh Taluka are mostly Rasti, and in Kawant Panwad, he Rani tract predominates, whilst Dod Sursi and Kawant is wholly Rani.

Mode of Revenue Collections.

23. The assessment is levied per "Kumbha," representing 2 acres and 14 gunthas. The State has two systems of land revenue. In 275 villages, the "Khata" system prevails, *viz.*, in these villages, the assessment system is levied on the entire holding. In 114 villages, the demand is based on the actual area cultivated. The "Khata" system sufficiently safeguards the rights of the State, as assessment is secured on the *entire holding*, whereas the latter method affords cultivators undue indulgence to cultivate as much area of land as they would wish, and leave the rest fallow, thus preventing others from cultivating it.

Revenue Survey.

24. The Survey Department is in charge of Mr. Laxmanrao Gabaji, formerly in the Revenue Survey Department. As observed in my last year's report, the whole of the Wasna-Karali Taluka has undergone the operation of measurement and classification, on the principles regulating British Survey Settlements in Gujarat.

25. In Jetpur-Jabugam Taluka, out of 119 villages, 25 had undergone classification, and the assessment was fixed. The Survey Superintendent completed the work of measurement and classification of the remaining 89 villages, and submitted his proposals for fixing the assessment. Before according such sanction in the interest of the State and the ryots, it was deemed expedient by the Durbar to be satisfied as to whether the classification of the soil and the rates of assessment were based on correct and uniform data. The services of Mr. Vishwanath Ranchhod, from the Agriculture and Land Records Department were engaged for a temporary period for this purpose. Having carefully considered the opinions expressed on the subject by the Revenue and the Survey Officers, and having also taken into consideration all other factors bearing on the subject, rates of assessment of the 89 villages are now fixed. Thus amongst the improvements effected, there had been the complete survey of the Jetpur-Jabugam Taluka and Wasna-Karali, accompanied by its natural corollaries, the settlement of the land revenue, and the record of all rights of the State and the ryot are completed, and now the work of measurement of the remaining Talukas remains to be done.

Extension of cultivation.

26. The subjoined table gives the extent of land brought under cultivation during the past five years, *viz.*, from St. 1964 to 1968 :—

Samwat Year.	Area of cultivated land.	Area of waste land.	Fresh land brought under plough.	Area of land relinquished.	Area of cultivated land at the end of the year.
	Kumbhas	Kumbhas	Kumbhas	Kumbhas	Kumbhas
1964	43,304	60,912	577	1,346	42,535
1965	42,535	61,681	9,043	1,880	49,698
1966	49,698	58,944	5,211	2,474	52,435
1967	52,435	52,640	10,490	8,677	54,248
1968	54,248	50,795	2,594	3,944	52,898

The above will show, that the cultivation materially increased during the first four years, but during the year under review, there has been decrease of 1,350 Kumbhas, owing to the scanty rainfall in the Talukas of Jetpur, Jabugam and Tejgadh. No efforts are spared to increase cultivation, and to reduce the area of waste land by the grant of liberal concessions to industrious cultivators, who take up large areas. To encourage the cultivation of waste lands, the lessees or occupants are charged no assessment for the first four years, and in some cases even for five. On the expiration of the aforesaid period, however, and during the 5th, 6th and the 7th year, the assessment charge levied varies from $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ of the assessment actually payable, but from the 8th year full assessment is levied. In addition to this, other concessions are granted, such as free grant of timber for building houses, of the value of certain amount, contribution for the construction of pacca wells, right over certain trees, such as Rayan, Tamarind, Mango, &c.

27. During the year, 405 new settlers have been added to the agricultural population of the State, and land has been given in the villages of Dumali, Khajuria, Harwant, Boppi, Sajwa, Amrol, Puniawant and Rajpur, in all about 2,751 acres.

28. A few years ago, the aboriginal cultivators of this State had peculiar prejudice against growing any crop, which did not bring them food grains without much trouble. But ever since the Patidar cultivators have settled down amongst them, and the aborigines, by association with them have observed the comparative advantages derived out of cotton cultivation, there has been a happy awakening amongst them in this respect. The following

figures show the progress made during the past five years in cotton cultivation :—

Samvat.	Area Cultivated.	Exported in maunds.	Remarks.
	Kumbhas.		
1964 ...	5,896	30,421	All the quantity produced every year is not exported, but traders export annually according to the tendency of the market.
1965 ...	3,982	61,529	
1966 ...	4,977	1,15,180	
1967 ...	8,509	85,063	
1968 ...	9,841	2,25,835	

Of course, the year under review cannot be regarded as one of prosperity. Though there had not been regular famine here, the rainfall was deficient. This deficiency in the rainfall, coupled with the effects of distress, felt in the surrounding districts, considerably impeded the steady progress hitherto made in the direction of bringing further waste land into cultivation.

Land Revenue Demand for St. 1967.

29. The total revenue demand for St. 1967 (1st November 1910 to 31st October 1911) on account of the land, amounted to Rs. 1,84,730, including Rs. 5,425 being arrears of past years. Of this amount, Rs 1,80,677 were recovered, whilst Rs. 115 were remitted or otherwise written off as irrecoverable, and Rs. 3,938 remained outstanding, when the financial year closed.

Date of Instalments.

30 The usual periods for the recovery of revenue instalments are from 1st to 15th January, and from 1st to 15th April.

Coercive measures.

31. 837 notices were issued for the recovery of land revenue during the year, as against 766 in the year preceding. In no case had the State to resort to any coercive measure for the collection of revenue.

Agricultural and Commercial Bank.

32. In my last year's report, I stated that to relieve the cultivators and the trading classes from the hands of Sowkars, on the 9th May 1911, the Agricultural and Commercial Bank was opened. I cannot adequately express the boon which this institution is conferring upon the people. It has contributed to the development of trade and industry, by the advances made to *bona fide* traders. It is affording means to the people to renovate the old structures and houses, or build new ones, and above all it is gradually improving the condition of the ryot. Monies are advanced to the people from the Bank at a reasonable rate of interest without imposing stringent terms on the borrowers, and thus they are relieved of the extortionate demands and unmerciful oppressions of the usurious Sowkars. The debtors are punctual in the payment of instalments fixed by the Bank, and can afford doing so with greater ease and less worry. The benefits conferred upon the ryots by the Bank are amply evidenced by the growing number of demands for loans from the Bank.

33. The following table will furnish particulars regarding the advances made from the Bank :—

Amount set apart from the State for Banking transactions	Transactions from 9-5-11 to 31-12-11.	Amount advanced during the period.
Rs.		Rs.
75,000	95	39,252

34. If the Agricultural and Commercial Bank so far afforded advantages to the people, the system of taccavi advances, which was maintained during the year under report, helped the cultivating classes in matters of purchase of bullocks, seeds, &c.

35. The above will show that for new settlers easy terms for occupancy are offered, aid of taccavi is granted, free timber is given fo construction of houses and assistance is afforded for sinking of wells, &c. These strenuous endeavours are made with a view to bring waste land into cultivation by the immigration of industrious "Khedoots."

Taccavi advances.

36. The following table furnishes particulars regarding the advances made during the year :—

Balance of advances at the commencement of the year.	Amount advanced during the year.	Total.	Amount recovered.	Amount remitted.	Balance at the close of the year.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
20,139	10,825	30,964	8,082	...	22,882

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

Legislation.

37. Appendix II contains a list of all laws in force in the State. The Indian Penal Code, the Code of Civil and Criminal Procedure, the Contract and Evidence Acts, the Indian Explosives Act VI of 1908, and the Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878 and several important regulations, with such modifications as were necessary to meet local requirements and the condition of the people, have been adopted by the State.

Gun Licenses.

38. During the year 145 licenses covering 149 fire arms were issued. These permits were issued in accordance with the provisions of the rules framed in 1903 regulating the possession of such weapons.

Military force.

39. No military force in the true sense of the term is maintained by the State.

Police Force.

40. The Police force consists of (1) Foot Police, (2) Mounted Police, (3) Irregular Shirbandi, such as Arabs and Makranis.

41. The duties assigned to the Police are as under :—

(*a*) General Duty.
(*b*) Treasury Guard.
(*c*) Jail Guard.
(*d*) Distillery Guard.

42. The people of Chhota Udepur are law abiding and quiet, and consequently the work of the Police is rendered light. It is only during the toddy season, that the savage nature predominates, when people are under the influence of drink. Moreover, be it said to the credit of these aborigines, that they are far above speaking an untruth, and are never loth to make a clean breast of any offence they commit. This is an important characteristic of the aboriginal class, and as such considerably minimises the task of the Police.

43. The strength of the Foot Police is 234, and that of the mounted Police is 34. Appendix IV gives in detail the statistics of the Police Force. The Mounted Police forms part of "Paga," and Shirbandi guard the palace and attend ceremonial functions.

44. The Police Department is controlled by the Superintendent of Police. It is administered by the Superintendent with the help of four Foujdars for the four Talukas and an additional City Foujdar.

45. The bulk of the force consists of Mohamedans, Brahmins, Dhankas and Purabias.

Ratio.

46. The ratio of the Force to area is 1 man to 3 square miles, and 1 Policeman to 442 souls of population.

Working of Police.

47. Appendix V gives particulars about the working of the Police during the year under report. There were in all 92 cases reported to the Police during the year, as against 64 in the preceding year. Of the 78 persons arrested and brought to trial, 51 were convicted, 27 discharged and acquitted, and none remained under trial at the end of the year. The percentage of conviction to accused arrested is 65·3, which is lower than that in the preceding year, when it was 74·7.

Stolen Property.

48. The total value of the stolen property was Rs. 4,779, as against Rs. 1,122 in the year preceding, of which property of the value of Rs. 1,406 was recovered, the percentage of recovery being 29·4, as against 35·4 in the previous year.

Serious Crimes.

49. The number of serious offences dealt with was 2, against 2 in the preceding year. There was 1 case of robbery, 1 of culpable homicide amounting to murder. The number of cognizable Penal Code cases was 35, whilst the total number of Penal Code cases was 120, as against 71 in the preceding year.

Inspections of Chowkis or Police Stations.

50. There are 31 Police stations in the State. The Superintendent of Police visited almost all Police Posts. The Police Superintendent, in the year under report, also examined Daftars of the Talukas and City Police stations, and inspected the Chowkis.

Drill.

51. Drill is being given regularly every day at the Head quarters to the Foot Police, for which two constables, who have received training at Godhra, receive special allowance.

Abkari Police.

52. The Abkari Police is included in the Police Force. There are 2 Abkari Inspectors and 22 Abkari constables. The Abkari Inspectors also inspect Customs' Nakas and assist in the detection of offences in regard to custom dues.

Abkari Cases.

53. 5 Abkari cases were detected, 1 had reference to the importation of liquor, and 4 to illicit distillation.

Arms.

54. The Police of this State have arms of the following description.

(*a*) Muzzle Loading Carbines.
(*b*) Muzzle Loading Muskets.
(*c*) Country Matchlocks.
(*d*) Swords.

Village Police.

55. This is an important body of public servants, forming the permanent village establishment. Generally the service is hereditary, and lands are granted rent free to persons rendering such service. As they have permanent interest in the village, they can be trusted to a larger extent than the stipendiary servants. In remote and isolated villages they are indispensable. They assist the regular Police in the detection of crimes and offences, and they are otherwise useful in the collection of State revenue and in the general work of the villages.

Civil and Criminal Justice.

56. (*a*) The Huzur Court is the principal Civil and Criminal Court, presided over by the Rajaji Saheb, assisted by the Dewan of the State.

(*b*) The Court of District Magistrate is presided over by the Revenue Officer. He is invested, under section 30 and 34 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to try all offences not punishable with death. In Civil matters, he hears appeals against decisions of the Court of the first instance, *viz.*, the Court presided over by the Nyayadhish, and who is also authorised to hear suits in original above the value of Rs. 3,000.

(*c*) The Court of the 1st Class Magistrate is presided over by the Nyayadhish, who is invested with the powers of the 1st Class Magistrate in the Criminal cases, and in Civil cases, he has powers to hear suits to the limit of Rs. 3,000.

57. Out of 5 Thanedars, 4 have qualified themselves for the duties of a Magistrate, and they are invested with 3rd Class Magisterial powers.

58. The adjoined table shows the working of the different Courts :—

Tribunals.	Balance on 31st March 1911.	Committed during 1911-1912.	Total No. of cases committed.	How disposed of.		
				Finally decided.	Committed to sessions.	Balance outstanding on 31st March 1912.
Huzur Court	1	6	7	5	.....	2
Assistant Sessions Court &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	1	6	7	5	.....	2
Court of the Nyayadhish and 1st Class Magistrate.	5	90	95	85	.....	10
Jabugam 3rd Class Magistrate Court ...	2	17	19	16	.....	3
Kawant Do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Karali Do.	.....	14	14	14	.....	.....
Tejgadh Do.	.....	5	5	4	.....	1
Total ...	8	132	140	124	.....	16

The total number of cases tried by the 1st Class Magistrate was 90, as against 77 in the preceding year. The total number of accused persons dealt with by the Magistrate was 141, as against 146 in the preceding year. The total number of persons dealt with by the Sessions Court was 7 against 1.

59. The total number of cases dealt with by all the courts of the State related to offences :—

	1910-11.	1911-12.
Under the Indian Penal Code ...	71	120
,, ,, Civil Procedure Code ...	4	0
,, ,, Abkari Act	15	5
,, ,, Cattle Trespass Act	0	6
,, ,, Opium Act	1	0
,, ,, Arms Rules	3	0
,, ,, Forest Act	0	1
,, ,, Gambling Act	1	0
Total ...	95	132

60. The Huzur Court, presided over by the Rajaji, disposed of one appeal against the decision of the Lower Court during the year under report.

Appellate criminal work.

61. No suits were filed in the Civil Court of the District Judge, or in the Court of the Revenue Officer during the year under report.

Civil work.

62. The number of suits filed in the Court of the Nyayadhish, during the year under report, was 50, as against 70 in the preceding year. The number of suits remaining undisposed of at the end of the past year was 33. Out of the total number of 83 suits, 51 were disposed of, leaving the balance of 32 for disposal. The aggregate value of the suits decided during the year was Rs. 2,898.

63. In the Huzur Court, presided over by the Rajaji, no appeals were preferred during the year. The balance at the end of the previous year was 1, which is pending for disposal.

64. There were 19 applications for the execution of decrees, as compared with 37 in the previous year. Out of these, 23 decrees had remained to be executed at the close of the previous year. During the year under report, 31 applications were disposed of, leaving the balance of 11 applications for future disposal. Vide Appendix XI.

Execution of decrees.

65. In 7 cases, extradition was sought from the State, against 4 in the year preceding, *viz.*, 3 by the Ali Rajpur State, 1 by the Dabhoi Magistrate, 2 by the Kathiwada State in Central India and 1 by the Devgadh Baria State. In these cases, 10 persons were surrendered, of whom 4 were convicted, 2 were acquitted and the result of 4 has not been communicated to the State. 5 accused persons in 1 case were, on demand, surrendered to the State by the Jambughoda State. They were all convicted and sentenced.

Extradition.

66. There is only one Jail which is situated at Chhota Udepur. It contains 21 cells and 4 rooms. The latter are used for the Jailor's Office, and for the accommodation of Police guards and stores. Outside the Jail-walls, is a row of lines for the use of the jailor and the Police guard.

Prisons.

67. During the year under review, there were 120 prisoners confined in the Jail, against 98 in the preceding year. There was no escape from the Jail during the year of report. The health of the inmates was uniformly good. There was no death.

No. of Prisoners.

68. The State Medical Officer is the Superintendent of Jail. The Jail Committee consists of the Dewan, the Revenue Officer, the Nyayadhish and the Forest Officer. There were 4 quarterly meetings of the Jail Committee during the year. Visits are paid by the Rajaji Saheb, the Dewan, the Revenue Officer and the Nyayadhish.

69. Appendix XIV furnishes statistics regarding registration work. It will be seen that 17 documents were presented for registration during the year, against 21 in the year preceding. The receipts from this source amounted to Rs. 81–4–0 against Rs. 274–4–0 in the previous year. The documents chiefly related to sale deeds and mortgage transantions.

Registration of Documents.

70. The Municipality in the Capital is under the control of a Municipal Committee, consisting of 3 official and 2 non-official members. It has been appointed to look after the sanitation of the town of Chhota Udepur. The Committee has authority to check encroachments and nuisances, and to control the working of the conservancy, lighting and road–watering and to supervise accounts &c.

Municipal Administration.

71. The Municipality derives its revenue from light octroi duties on certain specified articles, such as grain, sugar, salt and cloth imported into the town. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 744, against Rs. 1,184, and the expenditure Rs. 3,363 against Rs. 4,080 last year. The excess of expenditure over income was met by the State. Appendix XVI furnishes necessary details in regard to this head. In the principal Thana stations of Jetpur, Jabugam, Tejgadh and Kawant, a small conservancy staff is maintained by the residents.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Weather and Crop.

72. The rain, which generally begins here in the month of June, made its first appearance on the 3rd of that month, and it continued to rain, at intervals, till the end of November. In all, 17 inches and 38 cents were registered during the year. The details are given in Appendix XVII.

Rainfall.

73. To sum up in brief, the year's rainfall was insufficient, and was not well distributed, particularly in the Talukas of Jetpur, Jabugam and Tejgadh. The year 1911–1912, therefore, has not turned out to be favourable, and the out-turn of crop was from annas 8 to 10 in a rupee.

74. Cotton is the most valuable crop grown in the State, and strenuous efforts are made to increase its cultivation. During the year under report, on account of scanty rain-fall, the yield was 8 annas in a rupee.

Cotton Cultivation.

75. The following table shows the area of land under different crops during the year under report, as compared with the year preceding:—

Crop.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.
	Kumbhas.	Kumbhas.
Cotton ...	8,509	9,841
Juwar ...	3,445	3,440
Maize ...	10,056	10,056
Bajri ...	3,275	3,235
Bavto ...	776	662
Kodra ...	5,294	5,271
Banti ...	169	155
Rice (paddy) ...	8,635	8,532
Tuwar ...	2,888	2,633
Adad ...	3,050	2,945
Math ...	3,054	3,035
Gram ...	3,488	2,298
Sesamum	736	344
Castor-seeds ...	873	448
Total ...	54,248	52,898

76. The subjoined table shows the ruling prices of the principal food-stuffs during the month of March in the year of report, as compared with those in the corresponding month of the year preceding :—

Prices of Food Grains.

Grains.	March 1911.			March 1912.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Bajri per maund ...	1	8	0	1	12	0
Maize ... „ „ ...	1	0	0	1	8	0
Gram ... „ „ ...	1	0	0	1	8	0
Adad ... „ „ ...	1	5	0	2	0	0
Tuwar ... „ „ ...	1	7	0	2	4	0
Banti ... „ „ ...	0	12	0	1	0	0
Samel ... „ „ ...	1	8	0	1	10	0
Rice ... „ „ ...	3	0	0	3	8	0
Mag ... „ „ ...	1	13	0	2	0	0
Math ... „ „ ...	1	0	0	1	8	0

77. Agriculture is the chief occupation of the bulk of the population. Skilled labour is rare. The ordinary rates of wages are Re. 0–4–0 per man and Re. 0–2–6 per woman per diem. The wages per artisans vary from Re. 0–12–0 to Re. 1–4–0. These may be regarded as ordinary rates for the labouring class of the people. But during mohwra and wedding seasons, and when the cotton picking operations are in progress, higher wages are demanded.

Wages and Labour.

78. There is not much manufacturing industry in the State, except a ginning factory opened by Mr. Pestonji Ruttonji, Abkari Contractor, at Dhokalia. Coarse cloth of an inferior description is, however, manufactured by manual labour by the low caste people in the villages. Extraction of scented oil from a peculiar kind of grass, called "Rohisa" is an industry gradually developing. The oil is invaluable in the manufacture of European essences and scented waters. It is also used for medicinal purposes. It is a matter of satisfaction to note, that during the year under report and the one preceding, the Ijardar has derived a very fair income by the extensive sale of Rohisa oil.

Manufacture and Trade.

79. Forest produce, such as timber, timroo leaves, mohwra fruits and flowers, honey, wax, gum, cotton, grains, lac and Rohisa oil, manganese ore, &c., are the principal articles of export.

Export.

80. The chief articles for import are piece goods, grain, salt, metals and articles of metal, groceries &c.

Import.

81. The figures in the subjoined table will show the extent of trade of this State :—

Articles.	Import.								Export.							
	Quantity.		Value.		Revenue from Custom duty.		Rate of duty per maund.		Quantity.		Value.		Revenue from Custom duty.		Rate of duty per maund.	
	1910-11	1911-12	1910-11	1911-12	1910-11	1911-12	1910-11	1911-12	1910-11	1911-12	1910-11	1911-12	1910-11	1911-12	1910-11	1911-12
	Maunds.	Maunds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Food stuffs of sorts	21,394	55,449	35,907	83,174	...	...	...	...	1,01,032	43,526	1,51,581	65,289	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt...	9,750	7,461	9,750	7,461	...	...	...	...	378	3	378	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cotton goods	4,138	3,501	1,33,560	84,042	5,565	4,901	0 0 8	0 0 8	10	½	400	40	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	21,231	30,315	1,19,753	1,58,279	3,160	4,339	...	...	1,14,245	81,193	48,658	38,390	4,480	3,640	.....	.....
Hides	...	28	...	284	...	...	...	...	613	504	6,134	5,042	1,116	878	2 8 0 per score.	5 0 0
Mohwra flowers	...	492	...	492	...	...	...	...	1,77,467	1,57,621	1,77,467	1,57,621	22,513	19,702	0 2 0 per maund.	0 2 0
Mohwra seeds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,548	26,894	3,097	53,790	245	4,221	0 2 6	0 2 6
Cotton	948	17,871	4,742	89,355	...	...	...	...	85,063	2,25,835	4,25,316	10,29,175	8,895	24,915	0 1 8	0 1 8
Ghee	82	62	1,316	996	...	...	...	...	1,039	1,171	16,640	18,732	1,086	1,229	1 0 8	1 0 8
Sesamum and its oil	3,555	4,227	28,440	33,816	371	451	0 1 8	0 1 8	1,910	2,905	17,623	21,270	412	578	0 2 6	0 2 6
Timber	3,168	9,997	1,378	3,575	...	...	...	...	75,952	19,740	17,985	6,265	2,901	815	3 6 0 per cart.	3 6 0
Metal and other articles of metal ...	700	711	14,015	14,219	147	138	0 3 4	0 3 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tobacco	2,352	2,965	16,466	20,706	496	619	0 3 4	0 3 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Castor Seeds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,332	7,314	10,664	14,629	775	1,034	0 2 3 per maund.	0 2 3
Lac...	100	...	1,008	...	...	...	...	...	8,245	7,779	82,458	34,798	6,485	2,866	0 13 4	0 13 4
Animals	Nos. 4,253	Nos. 9,000	1,66,325	2,34,210	898	1,931	0 3 3 per animal.	0 3 3	Nos. 1,685	Nos. 1,696	42,585	44,580	1,468	1,509	0 13 6 per animal.	0 13 6
Total ...	67,418	1,33,079	3,66,335	8,30,609	10,637	12,379	...	...	5,72,834	5,70,197	10,01,016	14,89,733	50,376	61,387	.....	.....
	Nos. 4,253	Nos. 9,000							Nos. 1,685	Nos. 1,696						

FORESTS.

82. The forests cover an area of about 225 square miles. They are divided into 34 blocks, of which 20 are reserved and 14 protected. Besides these, there are forests which contain teak and other valuable kinds of trees. Every year the trees of each block are counted. A rough estimate is made of the value of the trees comprised in each block, and public auctions are held for the sale of these forests.

Area and Blocks.

83. The Forests Department is managed by an establishment consisting of a Forest Officer, assisted by Foresters and Beat Guards. A set of forest rules has been prepared, and in accordance therewith the work is done.

Establishment.

84. In the State, the following trees are classed as reserved:—

Reserved Trees.

(1) Teak. (2) Blackwood. (3) Timarwa. (4) Kher. (5) Tanachh. (6) Mango. (7) Tamarind. (8) Charoli. (9) Sewan. (10) Mohwra. (11) Kalamb. (12) Kalambdi. (13) Bio. (14) Rayan. (15) Sindhi. (date-palm), and (16) Bamboo.

85. Talukdars and Inamdars have no right over forest trees. The right over these trees is vested in the State.

86. A complete list of Malwans or "Sacred Groves," dedicated to the Forest Gods has been prepared. They are 697, and consist of about two and a half lacs of valuable teak and other reserved trees.

Malwans.

87. Subject to such modifications and limitations as may appear necessary from time to time, the State allows to its ryots certain concessions, in regard to the free enjoyment of forest produce, although the proprietory right over it vests in the State.

Forest Concessions.

88. Liberal concessions in connection with the use of State forests are granted to the people, in consideration of their backward condition. These consist of free removal of head loads, and under certain restrictions, of cart-loads, of bamboos for sale and for building houses. Free grazing and storing grass and firewood is permitted. Timber for ploughs, and for making agricultural implements and carts is given free to all cultivators according to certain rules fixed by the State. Fruit of all trees, belonging to the State, except those of mango, rayan and tamarind, and other produce, such as gum, lac, Mohwra, honey are allowed to be enjoyed by them without payment.

Free Grazing and other Concessions.

89. The income from forests, during the year ending 31st October 1911, was Rs. 1,46,392, as against Rs. 83,841, and the expenditure was Rs. 6,379, against Rs. 7,051. The subjoined table furnishes details under the different major heads for the year ending 31st March 1912:—

Forest Revenue and Expenditure.

Revenue.			Expenditure.		
Particulars.	For year ending 31-3-11.	For year ending 31-3-12.	Particulars.	For year ending 31-3-11.	For year ending 31-3-12.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Timber	1,20,086	1,23,640	Superintendence ...	1,600	1,558
Firewood	759	721	Conservancy ...	3,746	3,624
Bamboos	2,319	1,330	Working	1,281	1,041
Grass	23	106	Reserve demarcation...	330	242
Royalty (Kumas) ...	2,404	790			
Confiscated Timber ...	204	451			
Wax	136	.....			
Rohisa Oil	685	685			
Timroo Leaves ...	13,043	9,767			
Ijara of Catachue ...	4,551	7,101			
Date tree Leaves ...	100	201			
Forest Fines ...	315	347			
Lac...	.....	3,604			
Total ...	1,44,625	1,48,743		6,957	6,465

90. Forests of 10 villages were sold during the year, and have realised very fair prices.

Forest Depot.

91. There is one depot at the capital, and the amount realised by the sale was Rs. 9,013, as compared with Rs. 11,545 in the year preceding. This amount, however, is included in the item of Rs. 1,23,640 for timber shown above.

92. The Forest Department thus forms an important source of revenue to the State. Teak, suitable for building purposes, grows luxuriantly in the State. Even the farm of timroo leaves, which grow in abundance, and which are used for making country cigarettes (Biddis), brings in a handsome income of Rs. 9,767 per year. Unfortunately, owing to the difficulty of communication, some of the forest products have no commercial value for the present. The advent of the railway is, therefore, ardently anticipated for the development of trade and industry.

Abkari.

93. This revenue is farmed out for the period of five years. For the year under review, there was a minimum guarantee of Rs. 33,000 against 32,000 for the year preceding. The contractor is also charged Rs. 300 on account of house rent, and Rs. 700 towards the cost of the establishment per year. The existing Abkari arrangement is based on the British system. At the Central Distillery at Chhota Udepur, all liquor required for use within the State, is manufactured, and thence sent to other shops situated within the limits of the State.

94. The liquor issued for sale is charged a still-head duty of annas 12 and annas 6 per gallon respectively on spirits of 25 and 60 U. P. The selling prices of liquor are the same as in the British districts, *viz.*, Rs. 2-4-0 and Re. 1-2-0 per gallon respectively on spirits of 25 and 60 U. P. The receipts from the still-head duty, during the year, from 1-4-11 to 31-3-12, amounted to Rs. 48,948, against Rs. 41,928, of which Rs. 39,666 related to duty on the weaker discription of liquor, which is largely in demand among the lower classes. There are altogether 35 shops.

Rates of Duty.

95. In my last year's report, I had mentioned the abundant growth of toddy trees, which had prompted the State to take up the work of enumeration, and a tax or license fee of Re. 0-1-6 per tree per annum was fixed. This entitled the holder to tap the trees in his land, as well as to take the palm leaves for thatching sheds.

Toddy.

96. The enumeration had shown the total number of toddy trees at 1,25,857. Of these, 59,550 were then taken up by the people and the amount realized was Rs. 4,220. During the year under report, 10,789 toddy trees were taken, thus bringing the total to 70,339, with the income of Rs. 5,231. We have yet to give 55,518 trees, and we estimate the total income, according to the above rate, at Rs. 5,205. I have referred in my last year's report to the arrangement with Messrs. N. Padamji and Co. of Poona, whereby the State has agreed to give them 3,000 toddy trees for making jaggery from the juice. The tax imposed on toddy trees, *viz.*, Re. 0-1-6, as compared with the rates charged in Surat and other Districts, is almost insignificant. But the bulk of the population has enjoyed the use of toddy trees free of any tax, and it is desirable to carry out the measure of increasing the license fee with the co-operation of the people and in the spirit of lenity.

97. The State has conceded to the ryots the privilege of gathering Mohwra flowers and seeds from Mohwra trees, growing in the State, without the payment of any fee to the State, except in certain special cases. The people sell the Mohwra flowers gathered by them to the merchants and to the State Abkari Contractor for distillation at the local distillery. When exported beyond the limits of the State, a duty at the rate of Rs. 2-8-0 per Kalsi, or say, two and a half annas per maund, is levied. Thus, while the privilege, to a great extent, goes towards the subsistence of the people, the Durbar receives "Dan" or royalty for all Mohwra flowers and seeds exported from the State. This forms the "Sayer" or the custom income, which was Rs. 23,923 in the year under report, against Rs. 22,513 in the year preceding.

Mohwra Flowers.

98. The cultivation of poppy trees is prohibited in the State, and as a compensation for that, the State receives Rs. 2,808 from the Government per year. All opium, required for consumption within the State, is imported on duty-free-pass issued by the Political Agent, Rewa Kantha. 307 lbs. of opium were sold in the State during the year, as compared with 265 lbs. in the year preceding. In the State, opium

Opium, Bhang and Ganja.

is sold by Naka Karkuns, who are remunerated by payment of commission on actual sale. The consumption of Ganja is very small; 3 maunds and 33 seers being sold during the year, against 2 maunds and 27 seers in the year preceding, which gives an average of 10 grains per head of population. The consumption of Bhang is also very small, 62 seers were sold during the year, as against 38 seers in the year preceding. The total receipts from the sale of opium and other drugs amounted to Rs. 5,189, against Rs. 4,342 in the year preceding.

Public Works.

99. During the year under review, the total expenditure on all sorts of Public Works was Rs. 83,538, against Rs. 55,672 in the previous year. (Appendix XIX). The details of the Public Works, I beg to give below :—

(1)	The water supply scheme, embracing the extension of water pipes, construction of Hydrants, repairs to the water works and maintenance charges	Rs.	3,864
(2)	Compound wall to the Steele Hospital	„	674
(3)	Additions and alterations in Ghelwant Palace ...	„	9,837
(4)	„ „ „ „ Dewan's Bungalow.	„	1,793
(5)	Construction of Store Room at Ghelwant Palace.	„	269
(6)	Bath Room at Ghelwant	„	241
(7)	Guest House	„	13,899
(8)	Club house and Library	„	1,788
(9)	Dhokalia Bungalow	„	11,727
(10)	Paddock	„	6,014
(11)	Mandap at Udepur...	„	10,416
(12)	Compound wall of Public Park	„	1,709
(13)	Plague Sheds	„	1,253
(14)	Vernacular School Building	„	1,657
(15)	Electric Engine House at Ghelwant	„	3,476
(16)	Grant for excavation of new wells and repairs to the old wells and other miscellaneous charges...	„	1,290
		„	69,907
	Establishment and other charges	„	2,500

Under repairs the principal items of expenditure were as follows:—

(1)	Old Haveli repairs	Rs.	261
(2)	Repairs to bridges, roads and culverts	„	5,823
(3)	Other State and Public buildings...	„	1,403
(4)	Tile turnings	„	457
(5)	Other unforeseen charges	„	487
(6)	Tools and plant	„	1,969
(7)	Miscellaneous repairs	„	363
(8)	Telephone	„	368
		Total Rs.	83,538

100. "The Brown Water Works" has proved a most successful undertaking, and a real boon to the people. The blessings of the water supply scheme could never be realized better than in this trying season, when on account of scanty rain, wells have dried up, and the deficiency of water for men and cattle is keenly felt. The scheme is capable of yielding 15 gallons of water daily per head. It is drawn from the river Orsang at a point about ¾ mile from the town. The entire cost for the construction of the water works and laying down the pipes and hydrants has been Rs. 56,074. During the year under report, the sum of Rs. 3 864 has been spent, and 89 house connections were given to the house-holders and to the public institutions in the town.

Water supply scheme.

101. In my last year's report, I have referred to the construction of the Paddock for breeding of horses. During the year under review, the sum of Rs. 6,014 was spent for the completion of the work.

Paddock.

102. In Chhota Udepur, the want of a commodious Guest House was much felt. In order to meet this a building is being constructed, now almost approaching completion. The estimated cost was Rs. 11,000, but subsequently additions were made to the building, and the cost is estimated at Rs. 20,000. Of these Rs. 13,899 have been spent during the year.

Guest House.

103. There was a need of suitable premises for a public library. The building is intended to be used partly for the purposes of a library and partly as a Gymkhana. During the year under report Rs. 1,788 had been spent towards the construction, and the work is now approaching completion. The Gymkhana will be equipped with certain required articles, and the library with books, &c.

Library and Club House.

104. In last year's report, I had mentioned about providing a commodious building for the vernacular school, as the accommodation in the present building is found to be insufficient. Another spacious State building, therefore, was set apart for this purpose, and it is being thoroughly renovated with additions and alterations to meet the requirements of the school, and it will be shortly handed over to the Educational Department. During the year under report, Rs. 1,657 have been spent.

Vernacular School.

105. Originally it was intended to have a small garden laid out at the capital. Then among several objects, to perpetuate the memory of our beloved Sovereign His Late Majesty King Edward VII, a Public Park, on an elaborate scale, was considered as a fitting monument; one which would be daily visited by all classes of people, so that the revered name of our beloved Sovereign may ever remain in the memory of the people.

King Edward Memorial Park.

The garden will cover about two acres of land; the situation selected si facing the lake near the town. The Park, with its elegant gateway, handsome compound, equipped with seats, with a fountain and other requisites which would be provided, would make it worthy of the name of our beloved Sovereign. The cost estimated for the Park is Rs. 9,000.

106. All other works, such as annual repairs to State buildings, and to the main road to Dhokalia and in the Districts, are of an ordinary nature.

Additions.

107. The condition of the people during the year was fairly good on the whole. There had, however, been scarcity of rain in the villages towards the hilly districts, and consequently the condition of the people in these parts cannot be said to be prosperous. The bulk of the population of the State consists of Bhils, Kolis, Nayakras and Dhankas,—the aboriginal tribes. The rest of the population is made up of Musalmans, Brahmins, Bohras, Rajputs, Kunbis, which include the Patidars, and others. There is also a sprinkling of Parsis. As observed in my last year's report, the people are highly contented and submissive to authority. Their clothing is of the scantiest description. They are content with their existing condition, and never give any thought to better the same. Evidently with such propensities, independently of what the State would do for them, they must remain behind in the grade of civilization. Their ordinary food consists of coarse and inferior kinds of grain, such as Samel, Banti, Bavto, Maize, Kodra and Bajri. Bare sustenance is the only ambition of the major portion of the people. They do not believe in the use of manure or properly preparing the soil for cultivation, but trust to its productiveness and to Nature's bounty. So long as they get sufficient to keep them for the day, they have no cares for the morrow. It is due to them to be mentioned here again, that the most distinguishing characteristic of the people is that they are scrupulously honest and truthful. A man may commit the most heinous offence, but when brought before the authority, he would give an honest and truthful narration of the crime.

General Condition of the People.

108. The chief cultivating classes are as below :—

Cultivating Classes.

(1) Kunbis and Patidars.
(2) Kolis.
(3) Bhils and Dhankas.
(4) Nayakras.

I have arranged them in order of their efficiency in work as cultivators. The Kunbis or Patidars are chiefly to be found in Wasna, Karali, Jetpur, Jabugam and Tejgadh Talukas. As observed in my last year's report, they have proved the most industrious cultivators. With the gradual influx of these Patidars, the indigenous class of cultivators is gradually improving in the method of cultivation. Bhils and Dhankas are to be found in almost all villages of the State, and as cultivators they are much on a par. Naikras

are found chiefly in the Northern part of the Tejgadh Taluka. They are indolent by nature and always in an impoverished condition.

Veth or Forced Labour.

109. Veth or forced labour was abolished in the time of the late British administration, but even then, relics of the primeval days were noticed here and there. During the regime of the Ruling Chief now, some traces of inadequate payment for work done having come to notice, circular orders were issued to put a stop to the practice under pain of punishment. Printed copies of the circular were distributed broadcast in all villages, and the people were distinctly warned against doing any gratuitous work for any one.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Income.

110. The State revenue year is Samvat year, and commences from 1st November and terminates on 31st October, and the accounts are kept according to the revenue year. Land and other taxes, *viz.*, excise or sayer and other miscellaneous revenue demands, closely connected with revenue, are made by the Revenue Department. The report relates to a period from 1st April to 31st March, and consequently it is not possible to give statistics for a complete year. I shall, therefore, follow the usual practice, and compare the actual figures for the preceding year, and the actual figures for the five months from 1st November to 31st March last:—

Heads of Receipts.	Actuals for Samvat 1967 A. D. 1910-11.	Estimates for Samvat 1968 A. D. 1911-1912.	Actuals from 1st November 1911 to 31st March 1912.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	2,08,919	1,97,400	1,19,899
Forests	1,46,393	93,244	73,047
Customs including Road toll	70,500	61,000	15,250
Abkari, Opium &c., ...	59,824	40,008	20,840
Other Receipts	56,667	36,234	29,954
Advances, Taccavi &c., ...	93,950	88,400	1,99,136
Total ...	6,36,253	5,16,286	4,58,126

111. Looking to the actual receipts of the first five months, and the fact, that Rs. 1,92,585 have already been collected on account of land revenue up to the date, *viz.*, 11th June 1912, I anticipate that the income will be larger than the estimated amount.

Expenditure.

112. The subjoined table shows the total expenditure for Samvat year 1967, as compared with the estimates for the succeeding year, and the actuals for the five months up to 31st March 1912:—

Expenditure.	Actuals for Samvat 1967 A. D. 1910-11.	Estimates for Samvat 1968 A. D. 1911-12.	Actuals from 1st November 1911 to 31st March 1912.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ordinary	5,08,595	4,93,602	3,61,552
Extraordinary	66,732	.....	56,581
Total ...	5,75,327	4,93,602	4,18,133

113. The expenditure is regulated in conformity with the provisions made in the Budget, but in cases where particular items of expenditure are not foreseen at the time of the preparation of the budget, reappropriations have to be made.

114. Appendix XXII shows details of receipts and expenditure for the Samvat year 1967, as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year. The surplus balance was Rs. 4,13,068, on the 31st October 1911, as compared with Rs. 3,52,142 at the close of the corresponding month of the preceding year. This sum, however, includes Rs. 93,581 on account of deposits from contractors and farmers of revenue, and monies received in trust of estates under management, so that the real cash balance was Rs. 3,19,487. Over and above this balance, the sum of Rs. 1,45,828, on account of monies set apart for the Agricultural Bank, and other advances and arrears of revenue, remain to be recovered.

115. The State had the sum of Rs. 4,13,068 in the State Treasury at the close of the year. As mentioned in the last year's report, the old pratice of hoarding monies in the State Treasury was found unproductive. These monies, therefore, are now being invested in four percent debentures and other Government loans. Last year, these investments stood at Rs. 3,01,000, at the close of the current official year, the invested securities amounted to Rs. 3,77,000. The interest realized on these bonds was Rs. 7,213-8-7, and the sum of Rs. 1,463-8-1 was derived on account of interest for deposits in the Bank. Thus the total amount of interest on this account was Rs. 8,677-0-8.

Investments.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS.

116. In connection with medical relief, I have to refer to the construction of a building for the Hospital, and quarters for the Chief Medical Officer and other employees of that Department. The institution is named "The Steele Hospital," in commemoration of valued services rendered by Mr. Steele during his tenure of office as Adviser and Dewan, and on account of the esteem and regard in which he was held by the Chief and the people. The total cost incurred was Rs. 10,716 for the construction of the building, and during the last year, the sum of Rs. 674

Medical Relief.

was spent for the compound wall. The Hospital building provides accommodation for 9 indoor patients, male and female, and 6 more rooms are provided for prescribing, surgical operations, dispensing, examination of patients, stores and for keeping records. The Hospital is well supplied with medicines and medical appliances.

117. Besides the Hospital in the Chhota Udepur town, there are 4 Dispensaries in Jatpur, Kawant, Chalamli and Jhoj.

118. The medical department is in charge of the Chief Medical Officer, who is an L. M. & S., of the Bombay University, assisted by a qualified Hospital Assistant at the Head quarters. There is a qualified nurse attached to the Hospital to meet the needs of female patients. In addition to this, there is a native Vaid.

119. The number of patients treated in the Chhota Udepur Hospital was 5,797, against 7,271 in the previous year. The average daily attendance in the Hospital during the year was 66·6, as against 93·3 during the proceding year.

120. There were 6 post mortem examinations made during the year, as against 4 in the preceding year. In the year under report, there were 8 major and 126 minor operations in the Hospital, against 4 and 168 in the preceding year.

121. During the year, in the district medical dispensaries, the total number of patients treated was 6,751, as against 6,781 in the preceding year. Particulars of these are given in Appendix XXIII. There is a good stock of medicines in the Taluka Dispensaries, and looking to the average number of attendances, it cannot be denied that these institutions, though small, are proving a blessing to villagers.

122. The chief diseases prevalent during the year were malarial fevers, bronchitis, diseases of the eye and skin diseases.

123. During the year under review plague broke out in Chhota Udepur on 22nd July 1911. There had been in all 130 deaths up to the end of October. It then continued to linger on at Tejgadh, Jetpur and Jabugam. The total number of cases and deaths registered during the year under report, is as below :—

General Health.

Cases.	Deaths.
143.	134.

124. The following measures were adopted as precautionary and preventive :—

(1) Infected persons were either dissociated from the healthy or located in segregation camps.

(2) The localities where plague had appeared, were promptly deserted.

(3) Houses and streets thus affected were whitewashed and disinfected.

(4) Disinfectants such as sulphur, tar, &c., were freely burnt throughout the town to purify the atmosphere.

125. Immediately after it was discovered that plague had set in in Chhota Udepur, anti-plague serum was ordered out from Bombay. 467 persons were inoculated. It was a great satisfaction to find that people here were anxious to be inoculated, and never showed any aversion or repugnance to doing so. Out of 467 persons inoculated, 1 case only proved fatal. On the whole, it can be said that the results of inoculation have proved satisfactory.

126. In addition to the above, the following measures were adopted to prevent the plague spreading in to the healthy quarters :—

(1) Inspection of arrivals from an infected area by Medical Officers.

(2) Prohibition of persons from healthy quarters visiting the infected, unless the visits were for nursing or a like purpose.

(3) Appointment of a Committee for house to house visitation.

It was a satisfactory feature to note, that nearly two-thirds of the whole population evacuated their dwellings spontaneously, and went either to reside in the neighbouring villages or in the outskirts of the town.

127. During the year under report, there were no cases in which persons were bitten by rabid dogs requiring treatment at the Pasteur Institution at Kasauli. When such cases are reported, patients are sent to the institution for treatment at the expense of the State.

Pasteur Institution.

128. The total cost of the establishment, medicines, &c., during the year under review, amounted to Rs. 8,212, as against Rs. 6,009 in the year preceding.

Expenditure.

129. The primary and secondary vaccination performed during the year are contrasted below with those of the previous year :—

Vaccination.

1910–1911.		1911–1912.	
Primary.	Secondary.	Primary.	Secondary.
3,011	39	3,455	23

130. There were two cases of small-pox during the year, and both the cases were cured.

Small-pox.

131. Below is the register of births and deaths for the last five years, which will give a fair record of these statistics :—

Births and deaths.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.
1907–08	2,490	909
1908–09	2,341	974
1909–10	2,464	810
1910–11	2,944	1,172
1911–12	2,945	1,145

132. Attention is paid to ensure accurate registration of births and deaths. At the capital, the register is kept by the Chief Constable, and in the villages by the Talatis. The village authorities are ordered to render aid in the work, and with their co-operation, the register is maintained correctly.

Accuracy of Registration of Vital Statistics.

Deaths caused by wild animals, snakes and by accidents.

133. The subjoined table shows the number of deaths caused by wild animals, snakes and by accidents :—

	1910–1911.	1911–1912.
By drowning	7	4
„ snakebite	12	20
„ suicide	6	3
„ falls from trees	14	12
„ wild animals	0	2
„ other causes	3	6
Total ...	42	47

Veterinary Dispensary.

134. This dispensary was opened in 1904–1905. It is in charge of Mr. Govind Atmaram, Veterinary Assistant. His principal work was to look after the Durbari animals, and visit villages when any epidemic prevails among cattle. He treated 442 cases in Chhota Udepur, out of which 148 were Durbari animals, and the rest belonged to the subjects. In addition to these duties, he is entrusted with the supervision of the Paddock and Cattle Breeding.

Cattle Diseases.

135. The following were the principal diseases prevalent amongst cattle :—

Anthrax, wounds, debility, diarrhœa, milk fever, foot and mouth diseases, surra, mange &c. &c.

136. The cost of the maintenance of the Veterinary Dispensary was Rs. 697, against Rs. 485 in the year preceding.

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION.

Schools.

137. There are in all 28 schools in the State. These are as follows :—

(1) 1 Anglo-Vernacular school, teaching up to Standard IV.
(2) 2 Girls' schools, one at the capital and the other at Kawant.
(3) 24 Vernacular schools in the important villages of the State, and
(4) 1 Path Shala, teaching Sanskrit.

Scholarships and Donations.

138. Scholarships to 7 boys are granted by the State to help them in obtaining further education. They receive training at Baroda and Godhra. Of these, 4 are Hindus and 3 Mahomedans. An annual contribution of Rs. 40 is also given towards the Pollen Boarding House and Reading Room attached to the Telang High School at Godhra.

School Committee.

139. Besides the general supervision of the Deputy Educational Inspectors, the Rajaji Saheb and other State officers constantly visit the schools. In addition to this, there also exists a School Committee for every school in the town and in the Districts to supervise the working of the schools.

140. Last year, the State Hospital was removed to a new building, and the old premises occupied by the Medical Department was given for the use of the Anglo-Vernacular school. It is a commodious building with sufficient rooms for the classes, and a vast compound to serve as a play ground for the boys. Latrines have also been put in the compound.

Control over the Educational Institutions.

141. The control over the educational institutions in the State has hitherto been exercised by the Government Educational Department. It is now proposed to transfer the control of the schools to the State. The question was discussed at the Dewans' Conference held at Godhra in May 1909, and in accordance therewith a proposal has been submitted to the Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, for approval.

Inspection of Schools.

142. All the schools were inspected during the year by the Deputy Educational Inspectors who report satisfactorily of the schools examined by them.

Gifts and Prizes.

143. The desirability of developing the kindergarten system was not lost sight of. The State has in its services trained teachers, who were deputed at the State expense to Ahmedabad to learn the kindergarten system and other subjects. Every year Rs. 120 is provided in the Budget to meet the needs of the several schools for furniture, gifts and prizes.

144. The above briefly sketches the educational history of the State. It shows healthy progress and onward growth of education in the State.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Library.

145. The library at Chhota Udepur is maintained by a grant of Rs. 200 from the State every year. It is further supported by subscriptions from officers and others. The institution subscribes for a large number of English and Gujarati papers and periodicals.

Printing Press.

146. There is one printing press at Chhota Udepur, owned by a private individual. In order to afford encouragement to the proprietor, a building has been placed at his disposal free of rent, and most of the printing work of the State is given to the press. It publishes no newspaper, periodical or journal, but prints books and does other job work for the State.

Sadavarat or State Charity.

147. The State maintains a charity house, called "Sadavarat" at the capital, Jetpur, Deohat and Hamph on the river Narbada, which means daily distribution of alms, in the shape of flour and pulse to the blind, old, infirm and destitute. Sadavarat is the most ancient institution of charity in Native States. We cannot sufficiently

realize the extent to which this sort of charity helps the feeble and infirm. The total expenditure on this head amounted to Rs. 2,557 during the year under report.

Telegraph.

148. I am glad to mention that the Government of India were pleased to sanction the opening of a Telegraph Office in Chhota Udepur on certain conditions. (Vide your favour No. 1114, dated the 1st April 1911). Prior to this, we had to resort to Bodeli station, 22 miles away from the capital; and the opening of the Telegraph Office has now secured facility to traders and the residents of the town.

Telephone.

149. A telephone line of two miles is laid between all the principal offices at Chhota Udepur and the Moti Vilas Palace at Ghelwant, —the residence of the Rajaji,—and during the year under review extensions were made to the Distillery and Public Works Office.

Post Offices.

150. There is one sub-post office at Chhota Udepur, and 5 other minor offices in the Talukas, in charge of the village school masters. The post is brought daily from Bodeli to Chhota Udepur by runners, who on their way serve the intermediate Taluka stations of Jabugam, Jetpur and Tejgadh. At the remaining places the post is carried every other day.

Minerals.

151. Manganese mines extend very largely in Kadwal Taluka. Messrs. Schroder, Smidt and Co. of Bombay, to whom a lease has been granted, are largely working the mines. They anticipate that they would be able to rail annually from 30 to 50 thousand tons of ore. The Kadwal Taluka is a large manganese producing district, and the advent of the railway is looked forward to as the most important feature for the development of the manganese trade.

Mica and Silica.

152. As mentioned in the last year's report, deposits of mica and silica are to be found in several districts in the State, but notwithstanding all efforts, no enterprizing capitalist has come forward to obtain licenses for exploring these deposits.

Marble.

153. Marble deposits are found near Dadigam in the Tejgadh Taluka. It is used at present in small quantity for State purposes, and its more extended use depends on the opening of the country by means of a railway.

Iron.

154. Iron is found within the limits of Tejgadh Taluka, but no capitalist has as yet come forward to develope this valuable industry.

Lac.

155. The propagation of lac produce is capable of great development, as the Udepur jungles are luxuriantly rich with lac producing trees, such as Khakhar, Bor, Kossam and Peeper. The Naikras of forest tribe have made it a profitable industry. During the year under report, the State has given a contract for 14 months for the sum of Rs. 5,405. This will be also a new source of revenue to the State.

156. In the Udepur jungles, growth of Kher trees is abundant. Katha or Catacheu, which is used for medicinal and eating purposes with "pan" &c., is produced from the Kher trees. Some time ago, the amount realized by the grant of Ijara, to draw catacheu from Kher trees, was found inadequate, in proportion to the trees which were cut. Consequently, it was considered proper to stop the system of giving Ijara.

Katha or Catacheu.

In the last year, however, as a tentative measure, the Ijara was given for two years for Rs. 11,652. Thus the produce of the last year, by this source of revenue, amounted to Rs. 5,826. The Ijardar is held liable for the value of any indiscriminate cutting. Apart from this, the supervision maintained over this, has shown up to now that the system is productive without any loss to the State on account of the Kher trees.

157. We have at Dokalia under the Chhota Udepur State, and near the Bodeli railway station, a Ginning Factory with 40 gins. It is a private enterprise of our Abkari Contractor, Mr. Pestonji Ruttonji. The factory is situated in a prominent place, and is fitted up with the best sort of machinery, and it is hoped that the enterprise will meet with success.

Ginning Factory.

158. The above will show that the State possesses forests of rich timber and mohwra, as well as minerals and other products of no small value and importance. There is a heavy cart traffic from Ali Rajpur, Kathiwara, Kuksi, Barwani and other States in Central India. The bulk of the trade, consisting of cotton and other products, is now exported *via* Chhota Udepur by the trunk road to Bodeli. The construction of a railway from Chhota Udepur to Bodeli is a matter of vital importance to the State. Apart from this, it would contribute to open out the country, develope the trade and industry, bring a vast area of uncultivated land under the plough, and above all, render the condition of the people happy and prosperous. All these considerations, therefore, prompted the State to submit its proposal to the Government for the construction of a light railway, from Bodeli to Chhota Udepur, with a branch line from Jetpur to Pani, and we look forward, with earnest hope that the Government would be pleased to accord their sanction.

Railway.

159. In last year's report, I referred to the project of the sale of lands in Udepur as a new and important feature of the income. Hitherto the structures over the lands belonged to the people, and the Durbar had a proprietory interest in the land. The principle of this divided interest in property, was found to be unsatisfactory in the interest of the State and the people. The State, which had its inherent right over the land, was deprived of its value. The owner of the house had reason to fear that the Durbar would some day assert its ownership over the land, and the result was, that the dwellings continued in their primitive condition without any improvement.

Sale of Lands.

160. In order to give facility to every class of people, to obtain absolute right or ownership over these lands, it was decided that lands should be priced low, and the value thereof should be recovered by the Durbar by small instalments. House-owners here seem to appreciate the intrinsic merit of the arrangement, and the result is, that every house-owner is anxious to buy up the proprietory interest of the Durbar in the land, and thus become the absolute owner thereof.

161. During the year under report, 161 lekhs have been granted, which have realized Rs. 20,480 as compared with 68 lekhs granted in the previous year with the realization of Rs. 5,648.

162. Having laid out the scheme in the manner stated above to enable the people to improve the condition of their existing dwellings, and build new houses, under Notification No. 2, dated the 23rd November 1910, referred to in the last year's report, the people of the place were informed, that the State Bank would advance monies for any of the above purposes on the borrower undertaking to repay the same by instalments fixed by the Durbar.

163. It is a matter of satisfaction to observe, that these measures have received the co-operation and good will of the people. During the year under report, the sum of Rs. 8,307 was advanced from the Bank to 47 individuals for building houses and improving the condition of their dwellings.

Conclusion.

164. The above is a plain record of the year under review. The total income from all the sources of revenue and miscellaneous heads has increased, by Rs. 1,23,926 as compared with the increase of the preceding year, which was Rs. 45,684. Thus, within these two years, the revenue is further increased by over one and a half lac. Side by side with the development of the income, there has been a steady and substantial growth in the prosperity of the people. Public Works of utility and importance have been carried out, and after meeting all charges, there is a balance of Rs. 4,13,068 in the State Treasury, including cash and Government paper, as compared with the balance Rs. 3,52,142 of the previous year; thus showing an increase of Rs. 60,926 in the closing balance. The retrospect of the year's work would, therefore, show, that it was a period of fair progress and development in all the branches of the administration, and if the railway scheme is carried out, the future of the State is destined to be still more bright and satisfactory.

165. Before closing this, I have to express my deep sense of gratitude for the cordial support which the Rajaji Saheb has so kindly accorded to me in all the works undertaken in the State, during the year under report.

CHHOTA UDEPUR,
11th June, 1912.

GANPATRAO N. LAUD,
Dewan, Chhota Udepur State.

Appendix I.

NAMES of HIGH OFFICIALS in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, showing changes in personnel during the year 1911-1912.

No.	Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
			From	To	
1	Ganpatrao N. Laud, Esq., ...	Dewan.	9-1-10.	31-3-12.	
2	Mr. Jamnadas D. Mehta, B.A., LL.B.	Revenue Officer ...	1-5-10.	31-3-12.	
3	Mr. Kashinath S. Laud, B. A.	Nyayadhish and 1st Class Magistrate.	12-5-10.	31-3-11.	
4	Mr. Shamsudin Badamiya ...	Superintendent of Police	12-1-09.	9-9-11.	Retired.
	K. S. Raisinhji Chandrasinhji.	Do.	30-3-12.	31-3-12.	
5	Mr. Isa Mahomed	Acting Forest Officer	14-9-08.	31-3-12.	
6	Mr. Sherali K. Nanjiani, L. M. & S.	Medical Officer ...	24-12-09.	31-3-12.	
7	Mr. Laxman Gabaji	Survey Officer ...	15-6-07.	31-3-12.	
8	Mr. Sorabji Shapoorji Mehta...	Engineer	18-10-10.	31-3-12.	

There are no Residential officials attached to the State.

CHHOTA UDEPUR,

11th June, 1912.

GANPATRAO N. LAUD,

Dewan.

Appendix II.

LIST of LAWS in force in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, 1911–1912.

Serial No.	Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during year under report.	REMARKS.
1	Act XLV of 1860, Indian Penal Code...	Yes.		
2	„ V of 1898, Criminal Procedure Code.	Do.		
3	„ I of 1872, The Evidence Act ...	Do.		
4	„ IX of 1872, The Contract Act ...	Do.		
5	„ XV of 1877, The Limitation Act...	Yes, but some portion of it is excluded.		
6	„ XXI of 1879, The Extradition Act...	Yes.		
7	„ IV of 1887, the Gambling Act ...	Do.		
8	„ I of 1878, The Opium Act ...	Do.		
9	„ VI of 1864, The Whipping Act ...	Do.		
10	„ IV of 1890, The District Police Act.	Do.		
11	„ I of 1871, The Cattle Trespass Act.	Yes, with modifications in the amounts of fines levied on animals impounded.		
12	„ XIV of 1882, the Civil Procedure Code	Yes, with other enactments relating to civil matters.		
13	„ V of 1878, The Abkari Act ...	Yes.		
14	The Arms Regulations 1902... ...	State rules approved by Government.		
15	Registration Rules of 1902	Do.		
16	Rules under the Stamp Act	Do.		
17	Rules framed consistently with Act XXXVI of 1858, Lunatic Asylum Act for treatment of dangerous lunatics...	Yes.		
18	Municipal Rules.	Do.		
19	Toll Rules	Do.		
20	Forest Rules...	Do.		
21	Regulation VIII of 1827, Administration of Intestate Estates...	Do.		
22	Notification making the members of the Ruling family liable to the jurisdiction of civil courts	.....		
23	Indian Explosives Act VI of 1908 ...	Yes.		
24	Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878 ...	.....		
25	Shikar Rules...	.....		

CHHOTA UDEPUR,
11th June, 1912.

GUNPATRAO N. LAUD,
Dewan.

Appendix III.

STATEMENT showing the STRENGTH, COST, and other particulars of the MILITARY FORCE in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, 1911-1912.

Arm of Service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of Force at the end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.				European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry														No Military force entertained.
Sappers														
Artillery														
Infantry														
Imperial Service troops														
Total ...														

Chhota Udepur,
11th June, 1912.

GANPATRAO N. LAUD,
Dewan.

Appendix IV.

STATEMENT showing the STRENGTH, COST, DISCIPLINE and EDUCATION of the POLICE for the year 1911-1912.

Description of Office.	Number.	Pay of Grade.	Total cost.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs.	Rs.								
Police proper.											
Superintendent of Police	1	100+25	253	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Chief Constables	2	30+10	1,781	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	
	1	25+15									
	1	25+10									
	1	20+10									
Mounted Head Constable	1	25	251	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Mounted Constables	12	22	3,041	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	
1st Class Head Constables	6	14	780	.....	3	.....	1	.....	6	.....	
2nd Class Do.	4	12—0	738	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	
	1	12+2									
3rd Class Do.	7	10	802	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	
4th Class Do.	13	9	1,371	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	
1st Class Constables	10	8	1,132	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	
	2	8+1									
2nd Class Do.	109	7	8,493	1	17	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	
3rd Class Do.	50	6	2,863	3	19	.....	4	.....	12	.....	
Karkuns, and Faras	1	17	266	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	
	1	10									
	1	4									
	1	2									
Contingencies	...	...	201	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	225	.....	21,972	4	52	.....	5	...	102	.....	

Abkari Police.											
Inspectors	1 1	20 + 5 15 + 5	540	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
4th Class Head Constable	1	9	108	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
2nd Class Constables...	7	7	489	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3rd Class Do.	14	6	852	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Contingencies	.....	2	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	24	.....	2,013	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
Paga.										
Commander	1	35	220	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Risaldar...	1	30	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dafedar	1	25	291	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Sowars	1 2 1 14	22 + 3 22 + 2 22 + ½ 22	4,921	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	17	.....
Turiwala	1	5	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bhangi	1	4 8 0	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Contingencies	.....	0 12 0	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	23	.....	5,650	.....	10	.....	1	.....	19	.....
Grand Total ...	272	.....	29,635	4	68	.....	6	.....	129	.....

CHHOTA UDEPUR,

11th June, 1912.

GANPATRAO N. LAUD,

Dewan.

Appendix V.

STATEMENT showing the working of the POLICE in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year 1911-1912.

State.	Number of offences reported to the Police.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions on No. arrested.		Percentage of convictions on accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Chhota Udepur	64	92	85	78	85	78	63	51	22	27	74·7	65·3	74·7	65·3	

CHHOTA UDEPUR,
11th June, 1912.

GANPATRAO N. LAUD,
Dewan.

Appendix VI.

STATEMENT showing the VALUE of PROPERTY stolen and AMOUNT of RECOVERIES in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year 1911-1912.

STATE.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		REMARKS.
	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Chhota Udepur	1,122	4,779	398	1,406	35·4	29·4	

CHHOTA UDEPUR,
11th June, 1912.

GANPATRAO N. LÀUD,
Dewan.

Appendix

STATEMENT showing the number of CRIMES COMMITTED, number of cases during the year

Description of Offence.	Number of Offences.			Number of cases disposed of during 1910-1911.	Number of cases disposed of during 1911-1912.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. P. Code offences under Sections:—							
109-120	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
161-172	...	2	2	...	1	1	1
172-190	...	5	5	3	5	5	5
192-231	...	4	4	...	3	2	2
269-294	...	1	1	2	1	6	6
302-311	2	4	6	1	3	4	3
312-318	...	1	1	...	1	1	...
323-338	4	27	31	29	26	51	13
341-358	...	1	1	3	1	8	...
363-376	...	2	2	1	2	3	...
379-382	...	20	20	13	18	27	18
384-389	...	2	2	...	2	6	...
392-402	...	1	1	...	1	1	1
403-409	...	8	8	3	8	1	1
411-420	...	5	5	...	3	4	1
421-440	1	4	5	3	4	3	...
447-462	...	2	2	3	2	4	...
465-477	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
493-498	...	2	2	2	2	2	1
500-502	...	3	3	2	3	3	...
504-510	...	26	26	5	25	42	3
109-110 Criminal Procedure Code	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
Total ...	7	120	127	76	111	174	55
Abkari and other Acts	1	12	13	20	13	25	21
Grand Total ...	8	132	140	96	124	199	76

Chhota Udepur,
11th June, 1912.

VII.

disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, 1911–1912.

Number of persons Sentenced.							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined, being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of Imprisonment.										Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under 1 month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.	
Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
...	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	3	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	3	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	1	6	5	...	13	38	...	...	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	11	...	7	...	...	18	7	...	2	9	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1	2	...	3	39	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	19	2	14	20	...	55	117	...	2	17	5	2	3	3	1	1	...	1	2	...	16	
...	...	...	...	21	...	21	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	19	2	14	41	...	76	121	...	2	17	5	2	3	3	1	1	...	1	2	...	16	

GANPATRAO N. LAUD,
Dewan.

Appendix VIII.

STATEMENT showing the NUMBER of OFFENCES reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the CHHOTA UDEPUR SATTE, during the year, 1911–1912.

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with								Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Number of Criminal cases remaining for trial at the end of the year.	Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to trial in 1911-1912.					Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.			
	Past year.	Present year.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.	Received by transfer or commitment.	Past year.	Present year.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Huzur Court	1	6	1	...	...	...	...	7	1	8	...	1	5	...	...	2	2	
Assistant Sessions Judge and District Magistrate's Court.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
First Class Magistrate's Court.	78	90	13	67	8	53	...	...	146	141	48	34	36	*7	2	14	10	
Jabugam 3rd C. Magistrate's Court	17	17	...	4	...	35	...	...	27	39	20	9	10	...	...	...	3	
Kawant Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Karali 3rd Class Magistrate's Court	...	14	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	29	8	1	20	...	...	...	...	
Tejgadh 3rd Class Magistrate's Court	...	5	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	
Total ...	96	132	14	73	8	120	...	7	174	222	76	45	76	7	2	16	8	

* These are committed to Sessions Huzur Court.

CHHOTA UDEPUR,
11th June, 1912.

GANPATRAO N. LAUD,
Dewan.

Appendix IX.

STATEMENT showing the RESULTS of APPEALS against decisions passed by the CRIMINAL COURTS in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year, 1911-1912.

Tribunals.	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																Remarks.
		Applications rejected.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further inquiry, &c. ordered.		Pending.		
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.										
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
Assistant Sessions Judge and District Magistrate's Court ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Huzur Court	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	
Total ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	

Chhota Udepur,

11th June, 1912.

GANPATRAO N. LAUD.

Dewan.

Appendix X.

CIVIL WORK—Nature and value of ORIGINAL SUITS filed and disposed of during the year, 1911-1912.

Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year, Received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during present year,									Suits disposed of during present year.						Remarks.
	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	Value.	Suits re-landed property.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000.	Exparte.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration.	
											Rs.													Rs.	Y. M. D.	
Huzur Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	
District Judge's Civil Court...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... ..	.....	
Nyayadhish Court	21	33	70	50	91	83	58	51	33	32	7,504	...	46	4	37	9	2	2	...	19	13	10	9	2,898	0-8-16	
Total ...	21	33	70	50	91	83	58	51	33	32	7,504	...	46	4	37	9	2	2	...	19	13	10	9	2,898	0-8-16	

CHHOTA UDEPUR,

11th June, 1912.

GANPATRAO N. LAUD,

Dewan.

Appendix XI.

CIVIL WORK—RESULTS of APPLICATIONS for execution of decrees, 1911–1912.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for the present year.	Applications brought to the register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of year.			Remarks.
	1910-1911.	1911-1912.		1910-1911.	1911-1912.	Value for the present year.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	Value for the present year.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	Value for the present year.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	Value for the present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.				
Huzur Court	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
District Judge's Civil Court	1	1	1,111 0 0	...	...	.....	1	1	1,111 0 0	1	...	.....	...	1	1,111 0 0	...	...	1	
Nyayadhish Court ...	17	22	3,729 0 0	37	19	3,819 0 0	54	41	7,548 0 0	32	31	5,418 0 0	22	10	2,130 0 0	4	2	4	
Total ..	18	23	4,840 0 0	37	19	3,819 0 0	55	42	8,659 0 0	33	31	5,418 0 0	22	11	3,241 0 0	4	2	5	

Chhota Udepur,

11ht June, 1912.

Ganpatrao N. Laud,

Dewan.

Appendix XII.

CIVIL WORK:—Number and results of APPEALS in CIVIL SUITS, 1911–1912.

TRIBUNALS.	Opening balance.		Filed during		TOTAL.		Disposed of during		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during		HOW DISPOSED OF.										Average duration.	
													Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for re-trial.		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.			
	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
											Rs.	Rs.											Y. m. d.	Y. m. d.
Huzur Court	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 7 8	...
District Judge's Court..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 7 8	...

CHHOTA UDEPUR,

11th June, 1912.

GANPATRAO N. LAUD,

Dewan.

Appendix XIII.

STATEMENT showing the number of persons confined in the JAIL and LOCKUPS in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year, 1911–1912.

Station.	Number of prisons.	Number of prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.							
				1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1910-1911.	1911-12.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
									Rs.		No mortality.
Jitsinhji Jail at Chhota Udepur.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Out of this, the sum of Rs. 451 was on account of charges for the maintenance of prisoners belonging to the State undergoing imprisonment at the Andamans and the Ahmedabad Central Jail.
Convicted ...	...	25	33	61	58	36·6	24·0	18	*2,189		
Under trial ...	...	7	55	37	62	3·1	4·3	7		27.2	
Total ...	1	32	88	98	120	39·7	28·3	25	...	...	

CHHOTA UDEPUR,
11th June, 1912.

GANPATRAO N. LAUD,
Dewan.

Appendix XIV.

REGISTRATION of DOCUMENTS in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE. during the year, 1911-1912.

Name of State.	Nature of documents presented.												Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
	Documents presented for registration.		Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
															Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					
Chhota Udepur...	21	17	8	3	6	9	1	3	...	...	6	2	21	17	11,107 0 0	9,913 0 0	...	...	...	...	

CHHOTA UDEPUR,
11th June, 1912.

GANPATRAO N. LAUD,
Dewan.

Appendix XV.

RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE on account of REGISTRATION in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year, 1911-1912.

DESCRIPTION.	1910-1911.						1911-1912.						REMARKS.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.			Fees realised.		Number of deeds	Value of property.			Fees realised.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a. p.		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a. p.	
Deeds of Sale	6	2,023	0	0	23	8 0	9	2,394	0	0	43	4 0	
„ Gifts	1	300	0	0	6	0 0	3	1,379	2	7	17	0 0	
„ Mortgage	8	5,438	10	3	45	0 0	3	5,784	9	6	10	0 0	
„ Miscellaneous	6	3,345	0	0	199	12 0	2	355	8	0	11	0 0	
Total ...	21	11,106	10	3	274	4 0	17	9,913	4	1	81	4 0	
Deduct Expenditure	.....	.....			.....		...	.....			.....		
Net profit	.....	.....			274	4 0	...	.....			81	4 0	

CHHOTA UDEPUR,

11th June, 1912.

GANPATRAO N. LAUD,

Dewan.

Appendix XVI.

RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the MUNICIPALITY in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year, 1911–1912.

NAME.	Opening balance on 1st April.	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on 31st March 1912.	REMARKS.
		1910-1911.	1911-1912.		1910-1911.	1911-1912.		
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		
Chhota Udepur Municipality.....	...	1,189	744	...	4,083	3,363	...	The excess of expenditure over the receipts was met from the general balance of the State.

CHHOTA UDEPUR,

11th June, 1912.

GANPATRAO N. LAUD,

Dewan.

Appendix XVII.

STATEMENT of RAIN-FALL in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, for the year, 1911-1912.

State.	April, 1911.	May, 1911.	June, 1911.	July, 1911.	August, 1911.	September, 1911.	October, 1911.	November, 1911.	December, 1911.	January, 1912.	February, 1912.	March, 1912.	Total.	Total of past year.	Average of past 5 years.	Remarks.
	Inches Cents.	Inches Cents.	Inches Cents.	Inches Cents.	Inches Cents.	Inches Cents.	Inches Cents.	Inches Cents.	Inches Cents.	Inches Cents.	Inches Cents.	Inches Cents.	Inches Cents.	Inches Cents.	Inches Cents.	
Chhota Udepur	...	...	5-89	5-14	3-7	2-73	...	0-55	...	...	...	...	17-38	68-28	38-44	

CHHOTA UDEPUR,
11th June, 1912.

GANPATRAO N. LAUD,
Dewan.

Appendix XVIII.

STATEMENT as to prices of STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS, during the year, 1911–1912.

ARTICLES.	During March. (past year) Rate per maund.	During March. (present year) Rate per maund.	REMARKS.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Bajri	1 8 0	1 12 0	
Adad	1 5 0	2 0 0	
Mag	1 13 0	2 0 0	
Tal (Sessamum)	3 10 0	4 0 0	
Gram	1 0 0	1 8 0	
Pulse (Tuver)	1 7 0	2 4 0	
Pulse (Mag)	2 4 0	2 8 0	
Rice Kamod	4 0 0	4 12 0	
Rice Superior	3 0 0	3 8 0	
Rice Inferior	2 3 0	2 8 0	
Maize	1 0 0	1 8 0	
Wheat	2 2 0	2 8 0	
Pulse (Gram)	2 0 0	2 8 0	

CHHOTA UDEPUR,

11th June, 1912.

GANPATRAO N. LAUD,

Dewan.

Appendix XIX.

EXPENDITURE on PUBLIC WORKS, in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year, 1911-1912.

Description of work.	State Funds.			Local Funds.			Total.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	
Original works.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings	58,972	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Communications	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Public Improvements	9,279	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other incidental charges	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	68,251	.....	68,251	.....	.....	.....	.....
Repairs.							
Buildings	.....	4,141	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Communications	.....	5,823	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Public Improvements	.....	368	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	10,332	10,332	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous, Tools and Plant &c.	.....	.....	2,455	.....	.....	.....	.....
Establishment charges	.....	.....	2,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	83,538	.....	.....	.....	.....

CHHOTA UDEPUR,
11th June, 1912.

GANPATRAO N. LAUD,
Dewan.

Appendix XX.

AGRICULTURAL STOCK in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year, 1911–1912.

District.	Year.	Horses and Cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks	Cows.	Buffaloes. Male.	Buffaloes. Female.	Horses.	Mares.	Colts and fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	With two Bullocks	With four Bullocks	Riding.	Load carrying	
Chhota Udepur	1910-11	25,207	24,639	2,231	8,884	360	267	11	108	15,118	12,198	...	418	2,565	
	1911-12	41,097	32,546	2,123	9,577	389	274	4	114	16,476	13,940	...	491	2,840	

CHHOTA UDEPUR,

11ht June, 1912.

GANPATRAO N. LAUD,

Dewan.

Appendix XXI.

STATEMENT showing the EXCISE SHOPS and EXCISE REVENUE of the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year, 1911-1912.

Name of State.	Country spirit.		Opium.		Ganja and Bhang.		Toddy.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Chhota Udepur ...	35	48,948	9	4,491 (2,808 Opium compensation.)	8	699	.....	.....	52	56,946	There was a balance of opium of the value of Rs. 134 at the end of the year.

CHHOTA UDEPUR,

11th June, 1912.

GANPATRAO N. LAUD,

Dewan.

Appendix XXII.

STATEMENT showing RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year ending 31st October, 1911.

RECEIPTS.

NATURE OF DEMAND.	Demand.			Collection during the current year, Samvat 1967.	Collection during the previous year Samvat 1966.	Remission during the current year Samvat 1967.	Balance.	REMARKS.
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.					
Cash balance at the commencement of the year	...	3,52,142	3,52,142	3,52,142	2,64,629	.....	.....	
(A). Land Revenue.								
1. Fixed ... ... —	5,425	1,79,305	1,84,730	1,80,677	1,73,091	115	3,938	
2. Fluctuating	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	
3. Miscellaneous collection charges, &c.	...	44,189	44,189	28,242	16,764	25	15,922	
Total ...	5,425	2,23,494	2,28,919	2,08,919	1,89,855	140	19,860	
(B). Forest Revenue.								
1. Timber duty	...	1,17,777	1,17,777	1,17,777	69,672	.....	.....	
2. Jungle produce...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	
3. Koila rasum (charcoal fees.)... ...	...	811	811	811	916	.....	.....	
4. Miscellaneous	...	5,117	5,117	5,117	4,211	.....	.....	
5. Lakh Farm	...	1,802	1,802	1,802	...	.....	.....	
6. Farm of Catacheu	...	11,652	11,652	11,652	...	.....	.....	
7. Rohisa oil farm	...	685	685	685	685	.....	.....	
8. Timroo leaves farm	...	8,334	8,334	8,334	8,334	.....	.....	
9. Grass produce	...	13	13	13	25	.....	100	
10. Farm of Date (Palm) Leaves ...	...	301	301	201	...	.....	.....	
Total ...	...	1,46,492	1,46,492	1,46,392	83,841	.....	100	

DISBURSEMENTS.

NATURE OF EXPENDITURE.	Budget Estimates.		Actual Expenditure.		REMARKS.
	Current year.	Previous year.	Current year.	Previous year.	
(A). Tribute	7,806	7,806	7,806	7,806	
(B) Refunds.					
1. Of revenue	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2. Of fees, fines and forfeitures ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
3. Of lapsed deposits	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
(C). Administration.					
1. General Department...	10,877	12,238	11,297	12,218	
2. Account Department	2,346	1,947	2,006	2,226	
3. Miscellaneous Account Department.	1,365	1,140	807	646	
4. Tuazi Department	.....	.....	.....	.....	
5. Treasury and Store Department ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
6. Criminal Department	2,788	2,594	1,740	2,343	
7. Revenue and Civil Department ...	19,483	19,492	17,432	16,690	
8. Record-room Department	1,396	1,336	1,182	1,236	
9. Process Department	.....	.....	... .	.....	
10. Police Department	25,168	25,384	22,548	23,401	
11. Jail Department	3,471	3,766	2,312	2,819	
12. Law charges...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
13. Postal Department charges ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
14. Printing charges	3,000	4,100	2,678	2,850	
15. Forest Department	9,165	8,754	6,378	7,051	
16. Contingencies and stationery for Manager's office	360	360	360	360	

Customs.							
1. Export duty	...	54,843	54,843	54,843	61,918	.....	.....
2. Import duty	...	11,556	11,556	11,556	8,949	.....	.....
3. Tolls	449	4,101	4,550	4,101	4,151	.....	449
Total ...	449	70,500	70,949	70,500	75,018	.....	449
(*C*). *Excise Revenue.*							
1. Opium fee. (opium sale duty) ...	70	4,327	4,397	4,247	3,861	.....	150
2. Madat Do.	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
3. Country spirit license fee	3,382	48,713	52,095	52,095	36,153	.....	.....
4. Toddy license fee	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
5. Bhang and Gānja fee...	38	671	709	674	517	.....	35
6. Duty on sale of Ganja	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
7. Opium Compensation...	...	2,808	2,808	2,808	2,808	.....	.....
Total ...	3,490	56,519	60,009	59,824	43,339	.....	185
(*D*). *Stamp revenue.*							
1. Sale-proceeds of adhesive and impressed court-fee stamps...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
2. Sale-proceeds of Stamp papers ...	...	2,130	2,130	2,130	2,299	.....	.....
3. Stamp duty on plaints insufficiently stamped or unstamped	...	...	...	...	74	.....	.....
Total ...	...	2,130	2,130	2,130	2,373	.....	.....
(*E*). *Law and Justice.*							
1. Sale-proceeds of unclaimed property.	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
2. Sale-proceeds of intestate property...	...	178	178	178	235	.....	.....
3. Process-servers' fees, realised in cash.	...	8	8	8	41	.....	.....
4. Amin's fees, realised in cash	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
5. Other items (mutation fees &c.) realised in cash	...	...	..	...	...	.....	.....
6. Civil forfeitures	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
7. Criminal forfeitures	...	7	7	7	24	.....	.....
8. Civil Court fines	...	297	297	297	585	.....	.....
9. Criminal (Magisterial) fines ..	...	576	576	576	557	.....	.....
10. Other fees, forfeitures, and fines ...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Total ...	...	1,066	1,066	1,066	1,442	.....	.....

17. Travelling allowance of Revenue and Judical officers of head quarters office	300	500	73	156
18. Miscellaneous unforeseen administrative charges	.....	.....	.....	.....
19 Sub-divisional office establishment at Bysinga	.....	.....	.....	.....
20. Settlement Department	.....	.....	.....	.....
21. Bag Bungalow Department ...	3,294	3,158	2,839	2,914
22. Tent Department	425	325	73	262
23. Armoury Department	358	2,008	438	4,047
24. Abkari, Opium, &c....	6,385	6,305	6,069	5,142
25. Paga Department	6,335	6,205	6,008	5,653
26. Custom Department...	7,099	7,286	6,809	7,017
Total ...	1,03,615	1,06,898	92,049	97,031
(*D*) *Public Instruction*	10,026	10,125	9,157	10,517
(*E*) *Dispensary charges*	9,047	9,052	8,806	7,952
(*F*). *Domestic charges.*				
1. Dress and toys for the minor Raja...	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Rajaji's personal allowance ...	40,920	32,860	43,590	32,469
3. Maintenance allowance of the Dowager and other Ranis	18,018	20,418	17,907	18,115
4. Domestic servants	2,700	1,200	1,864	3,022
5. Elephant and stable establishment.	29,238	18,792	38,669	41,854
6. Minor Raja's education charges ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
7. Misc. Arab levy &c. charges including special	23,982	19,547	42,153	1,21,958
Total ...	1,14,658	92,817	1,44,183	2,17,418
(*G*). *Religious charges*	6,930	6,750	10,672	5,671

RECEIPTS.

NATURE OF DEMAND.	Demand.			Collection during the current year Samvat 1967.	Collection during the previous yea Samvat 1966.	Remission during the current year. Samvat 1967.	Balance.	REMARKS.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.					
(F). *Miscellaneous Ordinary Receipts.*								
1. Ghatkar (ferries)	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	
2. Machhdia (fishery)	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	
3. Falkar (orchard revenue)	...	798	798	798	632	.....	.....	
4. Jail manufactures	...	118	118	118	360	.....	.....	
5. Hide license	1,750	4,000	5,750	5,750	1,750	.....	.....	
6. Convict labour	...	20	20	20	22	.....	.....	
7. Misc. Jail produce	...	8	8	8	16	.....	.....	
8. Tribute	...	1,320	1,320	1,188	1,208	.....	132	
9. Foujvero receipts	...	2,258	2,258	2,258	1,785	.....	.....	
10. Deficiency in Ghee	...	25	25	25	25	.....	.....	
Total ...	1,750	8,547	10,297	10,165	5,798	.....	132	
(G). *Extraordinary Miscellaneous Receipts.*								
1. Pound fees	...	487	487	487	624	.....	.....	
2. Copying and searching fees... ...	...	13	13	13	33	.....	.....	
3. Registration receipts	...	268	268	268	113	.....	.....	
4. Sale-proceeds of Government securities.	...	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....	
5. Interests—Miscellaneous	...	8,962	8,962	8,962	5,201	.....	.....	
(a) On Government securities ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
(b) On loans	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
(c) On kist khelapi	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	
6. Sale-proceeds of old stores, materials and live-stock &c.	...	17,157	17,157	17,157	79,009	.. ...	.....	
7. Miscellaneous receipts :—								
(a) Education	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
(b) Refunds	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

DISBURSEMENTS.

NATURE OF EXPENDITURE.	Budget Estimates.		Actual Expenditure.		REMARKS.
	Current year.	Previous year.	Current year.	Previous year.	
(H). *Public Works Department.*					
1. Establishment, travelling allowance and contingencies	2,726	3,790	2,453	3,781	
2. Original works	69,000	64,048	63,932	65,801	
3. Repair Do.	11,800	13,000	9,794	8,751	
4. Petty works Misc. (Famine test works)...	1,527	1,077	1,361	1,910	
5. Survey expense	9,419	9,750	7,369	7,279	
6. Compensation for removing huts ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	94,472	91,665	84,909	87,522	
(I). *Stamp Department.*					
1. Purchase of stamps, including contingencies	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2. Discount paid on the sale of stamps, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	
(J). *Pension.*	288	240	315	148	
K. *Conservancy charges: Municipality*...	4,778	3,795	3,647	3,666	
L. *Miscellaneous charges*:—					
1. Purchase of Government securities..	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2. Payment of interests	.....	.....	.....	.....	
3. Value of Police clothing, &c., supplied	20,00	1,000	137	672	
4. Copying fee charges	.....	.....	.....	.....	
5. Granary establishment	.....	.....	.....	.. ...	
6. Registration charges...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
7. Electrical Installation	.....	.....	.....	7,000	
8. Rent of Nayapatna bungalow land...	.....	.....	.....	.....	

(e) Salaries of Government and State servants refunded by parties citing them as witnesses...	...	426	426	426	1,036	.. ...	.....
(d) Other miscellaneous receipts ...	...	16,547	16,547	15,991	9,694	2	551
8. Granary receipts	...	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
9. Agricultural receipts...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ..	...	43,860	43,860	43,307	95,710	2	551
Grand total ...	11,114	5,52,607	5,63,721	5,42,302	4,97,378	142	21,277
(H) *Debts.*							
1. Deposits:—							
(a) Revenue and Civil deposits ...	68,776	8,726	77,502	19,104	44,234	.....	58,398
(b) Judical (Criminal Court) deposits.	...	103	103	101	...	.....	2
(c) Miscellaneous deposits :—							
(1) Personal	18,194	46,184	64,378	29,308	17,789	.....	35,070
(2) Fajal	71	138	209	98	70	.....	111
Total ...	87,041	55,151	1,42,192	48,611	62,093	.....	93,581
2. Advances recovered :—							
By cash Tacavi	20,139	10,825	30,964	8,082	9,154	.....	22,892
By other advances	29,500	17,564	47,064	17,760	11,573	7	29,297
3. Loans recovered	20,099	93,049	1,13,148	19,499	1,01,594	.....	93,649
4. Cash recoveries of service payments made during the current year ..	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	69,738	1,21,438	1,91,176	45,341	1,22,321	7	1,45,828
Total Receipts ...	1,67,893	7,29,196	8,97,089	6,36,253	6,81,790	149	2,60,687
Grand Total ...	1,67,893	10,81,338	12,49,231	9,88,395	9,46,719	149	2,60,687

9. Subscription towards Famine Relief Fund	.....	10,000	.....	.....
10. Donation for the maintenance of the General Hospital	.....	.....	.....	.....
11. Guaranteed and other rights ..	334	326	303	263
12. Holiday charges, &c.	11,329	9,508	11,565	13,467
13. Delhi Durbar expenses	.....	... ..	39,256	.....
Total ...	13,663	20,834	51,261	21,402
Total of Heads (A) to (L)...	3,65,282	3,49,982	4,11,806	4,59,133
(M). Debts.				
1. Repayments of deposits :—				
(a) Of Revenue and Civil deposits.			29,481	13,656
(b) Of Judicial (Criminal) Court deposits.	30,000	30,000	99	212
(c) Of personal deposits			12,432	74,264
(d) Fajal Debts	500	2,300	71	2,957
2. Advances made :—				
(1) Takavi	5,000	5,000	10,825	4,950
(2) Other advances...	40,000	40,000	17,564	21,522
3. Loans given	.....	.....	93,049	17,883
4. Cash payments out of receipts under service heads of the current year..	.....	.....	.....	.. ...
Total ...	75,500	77,300	1,63,521	1,35,444
Total Expenditure ...	4,40,782	4,27,282	5,75,327	5,94,577
Surplus at the end of the year ...	3,70,327	2,39,471	4,13,068*	3,52,142
Grand Total :	8,11,109	6,66,753	9,88,395	9,46,719

* Rs. 3,77,000 Loans and Debentures
Rs. 36,068 Cash
4,13,068

CHHOTA UDEPUR,

11th June, 1912.

GANPATRAO N. LAUD,

Dewan.

Appendix XXIII.

STATEMENT of MEDICAL RELIEF afforded in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year, 1911–1912.

Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results of In-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remarks.
	Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.			
							Rs.		
Chhota Udepur Hospital ...	5,797	35	26	4	4	1	6,262	66·6 1·0	Out-door. In-door.
Jail Dispensary	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2·7	Out-door.
Jetpur Dispensary	2,306	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	534	24·0	Out-door.
Kawant Dispensary... ...	2,183	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	512	23·4	Out-door.
Chalamli Dispensary ...	1,436	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	446	25·0	Out-door.
Jhoj Dispensary	826	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	458	6·7	Out-door.
Total ...	12,599	35	26	4	4	1	8,212	.....	

Chhota Udepur,
11th June, 1912.

Ganpatrao N. Laud,
Dewan.

Appendix XXIV.

VITAL STATISTICS of the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, for the year, 1911-1912.

NAME.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				REMARKS.
										Births.		Deaths.		
		1910–11.	1911–12.			1910–11.	1911–12.			1910–11.	1911–12.	1910–11.	1911–12.	
Chhota Udepur.	1,02,355	2,944	2,945	1	...	1,172	1,145	...	27	28·4	29	11·3	11	

CHHOTA UDEPUR,

11th June, 1912.

GANPATRAO N. LAUD,

Dewan.

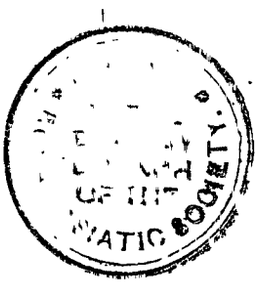
Appendix XXV.

PARTICULARS as to the SCHOOLS maintained by the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, for the year, 1911–1912.

Number of Schools.		Description of Schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.	Remarks.
1910-11.	1911-12.		1910-11.	1911-12.	1910-11.	1911-12.		
24	24	Boys' Schools	1,202	1,151	784·2	743·8	Rs. 8,436.	
1	1	English School	35	39	26·5	28·3		
2	2	Girls' Schools	125	145	87·1	95·3		
27	27	Total ...	1,362	1,335	897·8	867·4		

CHHOTA UDEPUR,
11th June, 1912.

GANPATRAO N. LAUD,
Dowan.


NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

HUZUR OFFICE, CHHOTA UDEPUR.

Dated the 30th August, 1914.

FROM

MAHARAWAL SHREE FATEHSINHJI M.,
Rajaji of Chhota Udepur.

To

C. W. M. HUDSON, ESQUIRE, I. C. S.,
Political Agent, Rewa Kantha.

MY FRIEND,

I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Administration Report of this State for the year 1913–1914 together with the prescribed Appendices.

Your sincere friend,
MAHARAWAL SHREE FATEHSINHJI M.,
Rajaji, Chhota Udepur.

HUZUR OFFICE, CHHOTA UDEPUR.

Dated the 30th August, 1914.

FROM

J. E. MODI,

Dewan, Chhota Udepur State.

To

MAHARAWAL SHREE FATEHSINHJI MOTISINHJI,

Rajaji Saheb of Chhota Udepur.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith the Administration Report of this State for the year 1913–1914, together with the Appendices.

Every department of the State has derived the benefit of your advice and keen interest in the administration of the State.

I have to express my deep sense of gratitude for the cordial support which you have accorded to me in all the works undertaken in the State during the year under report.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. E. MODI,

Dewan, Chhota Udepur State.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE

For the year 1913-1914.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

1. I beg to submit the following report for the year ending with the 31st March, 1914.

2. The boundaries of the State are as below :—

Boundaries.

North: Devghad-Baria, East: Ali Rajpur, South: partly the Narbuda River and partly Khandesh, West: Sankheda Mewas Estates and the boundary of the Baroda territories.

3. The State has an area of 873 square miles including Waghach, and it is divided into four Talukas, *viz.*,

Area and Sub-divisions.

(1) Tejghad Dod Sursi,
(2) Jetpur Jabugam,
(3) Kawant Panwad, and
(4) Wasna Karali.

4. The population of the State according to the census of 1911 is 1,03,635; an addition of 60·45 per cent to the figures of 1901. In 1901 the figure was 64,620, but in the preceding census of 1891 it was 93,420. This shows there was a decrease of 31 per cent in 1901 as compared with 1891. This was plainly owing to the famine of 1899, and the severity of the first out-breaks of plague in the nineties of the last century. There is no doubt we have been slowly but steadily recovering lost ground. We are at present only about 10,000 more than we were in 1891.

Population.

5. The tribute payable by the State to His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda is Rs. 7,805.

Tribute.

6. The gross revenues of the State, based on the actual collections under the several revenue heads of account are as below for the last five years, (year ending on the 31st March):—

1909–1910	...	...	Rs. 3,99,251
1910–1911	...	...	5,90,810
1911–1912	...	...	5,48,915
1912–1913	...	...	4,37,057
1913–1914	...	...	7,13,759
		Total	Rs. 26,89,792

This gives an average of Rs. 5,37,958.

There is a steady increase every year somehow or other.

Class of the State and particulars in regard to the Ruling Family.

7. Chhota Udepur is a Second Class State; and the Ruler is entitled to a salute of 9 guns. Succession to the Gadi goes by the rule of primogeniture and there is a Sanad authorising the Ruler for the time being to make an adoption, if necessary.

8. The present Ruling Chief, Maharawal Shree Fatehsinhji was born on the 23rd October 1884, and will, therefore, complete his thirtieth year of age in next October. The heir-apparent Raj Kunwar Shree Natwarsinhji is an intelligent and promising young prince of seven years of age. The second prince, Kumar Saheb Naharsinhji is five years of age, and the third child Kunwari Shree Rajkunwar Bapuba Saheb is about three years of age.

The Relations of the Chief.

9. The Rajaji Saheb's near relations are his uncles, Kumar Sahebs (1) Khumansinhji Jitsinhji, (2) Himatsinhji Jitsinhji, (3) Bahawansinhji Jitsinhji, and his cousin (4) Kumar Saheb Raisinhji Chandrasinhji. Kumar Saheb Khumansinhji holds the post of Guest Officer, and Kumar Saheb Bhawansinhji that of the Palace Superintendent, whilst Kumar Saheb Raisinhji is Police-Superintendent, as stated in the reports of previous years.

Rajaji's Work.

10. The Rajaji Saheb attends almost every day when in the town; and looks into all the details of every department of the State. Every paper coming before the Huzur Office, and every order issuing therefrom, are to be submitted to him.

Chief Events.

11. The chief domestic events of the year was the tonsure ceremony of the two Raj Kumars, which took place on the 25th May, 1913. His Highness the Rajaji Saheb of Rajpipla, and his heir-apparent and suite, and the Rajaji Saheb of Baria, both in the Rewa Kantha Agency, graced the occasion by their presence; whilst from outside the Rajaji Sahebs of Ali Rajpur and Barwani, and the chiefs of Dahi, Mathwar and Kathiwara and the Rajkumars of Limbdi and Dhrol also favoured us with their honoured presence. And there were other Thakore sahebs and various deputations. This sort of intercourse does good to all alike.

12. The electrical works were also formally opened during the year, and placed under the charge of a competent English Electrician. A good building had to be erected for the engine and the generating plant and the large battery. A larger number of private persons than was expected have introduced the electric light into their houses, and a few use the power for fans, etc. It is in contemplation to work the water-work pumps also with the energy derived from this Power House, and the necessary plant has been already ordered out.

Tour.

13. On the 2nd December 1913, the Rajaji Saheb set out on a tour in Northern India, visiting Benares, Agra and Calcutta and other places; and returned in about a fortnight. The Rajaji Saheb with his Bhayads was present at Godhra during the Chiefs' Week

in the third week of January 1914. During the year the Rajaji had frequent occasion to go to Bombay and other places too. The Rajaji Saheb also made a tour of inspection in Wasna and Karali Talukas during the cold season.

14. The Political Agent of Rewa Kantha with his office paid an official visit to Udepur from the 5th to the 10th March, 1914. He inspected most of the Public Institutions during his stay here.

External Relations.

15. Our relations with other States have been very friendly. Extradition from British India is regulated by Act XV of 1903. But no definite settled rules exist for extradition to British India.

16. The points referred to in paragraph 12 to 15 of my last report remain yet undetermined. There seems to be no definite satisfactory procedure for intra-Statal extradition save as regards Baroda. The Rules of 1873 noticed in para 12 of last year's report are now rather insufficient. One point to be emphasised above others is that under existing conditions, it is highly desirable and almost necessary that the papers accompanying a demand should be sent to the surrendering State; for otherwise there is no chance of the accused fighting out his case before the Agencies and his surrender depends only upon an exparte representation by the demanding State, and the unaided examination to which the papers are subjected by the Political Agent of the demanding State. Political Agents of Native States before sanctioning demands of subjects of British India have to comply with very stringent rules under the Rules published in Government of India Notification No. 1862. I. A., the 13th May 1874. It would throw too much work on the Agencies to apply the same procedure when the offender is demanded from a Native State. But yet, if the papers are shown to the surrendering State, then something can be done to help the accused. It seems doubtful if the rules made by the Bombay Government in 1873 can be utilised in transactions with States not under the Bombay Government.

Extradition.

17. There were 7 cases of demand against this State, as against 3 in the preceding year. Of these 7 cases, 2 were by Baroda; 2 by Ali Rajpur; 1 by Kathiwara; 1 by Baria and 1 by the Bombay Presidency Magistrate.

18. 10 persons were surrendered in these 7 cases. 5 were convicted, 2 discharged and the fate of the remaining 3 was not known at the end of the year under report.

19. On the other hand 15 persons in 7 cases were given over to this State by other States. 8 of these were obtained from Ali Rajpur, 6 from Jambughoda and 1 from Godhra. Out of these 15, 7 were convicted, 2 discharged, and the trial of the remaining 2 was proceeding at the end of the year.

Changes in the personnel of the principal Officers.

20. The first Appendix as usual gives the names of the superior Officers of the State. Some additions in the clerical establishments and in other subordinate posts have been made in the year under report, and it is intended to continue that policy during the following year too.

21. The table given in this paragraph will show the estates under State management. The five estates shown in last year's report appear again in this list; and in addition, there are some six more estates taken under management at the request of the owners during the year under report. This throws much work on the State Officials, but the benefit to the poor village-holders is so great that one has not the heart to refuse their prayer for help. Excepting Kadwal, all the rest seek our help on account of indebtedness. The finances of the Kadwal Estate remain in a very satisfactory condition.

Estates under attachment.

No.	Name of holder of the estate.	Age.	Place of birth.	Place of education.	Opening balance on 1-4-1913.	Receipts from 1-4-1913 to 31-3-1914.	Total.	Disbursement from 1-4-1913 to 31-3-1914.	Closing balance on 31-3-1914.	Area of land under management.	Reasons for attachment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Square miles.	
1	Thakore Vajehsinhji of Kadwal	29	Muwada.	Chhota Udepur.	37,199	22,546	59,745	12,373	47,372	60	The Thakore is incapable of managing his estate.
2	Baria Naharsinhji Haribhai of Bhilpore.	38	Bhilpore.	...	65	245	310	243	67	3	For indebtedness.
3	Dajibhai Jibhai of Bhikhapura	47	Bhikapura	...	679	965	1,544	1,152	392	3	Do.
4	Vajla Gordhan of Palsanda.	26	Palsanda.	...	62	2,079	2,141	1,568	573	3	Do.
5	Baria Himatsinh Nathubhai of Pani	31	Pani.	...	...	512	512	364	148	3	Do.
6	Naik Ananda Gambhir of Mal	53	Mal.	...	...	113	113	...	113	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
7	Naik Virsingh Dawal of Mithibore and Shinglaja.	25	Mithibore.	...	...	319	319	...	319	$2\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
8	Naik Vechoo Kidu of Kothara-Dun	35	Kothara.	Udepur.	...	128	128	...	128	2	Do.
9	Naik Gordhan Thawar of Richhwel	25	Richhwel.	...	...	76	76	...	76	1	Do.
10	Naik Gordhan Dipsinh of Kakarkund	26	Kakarkund	...	...	61	61	...	61	1	Do.
11	Shareholders of Saidiwasan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	Taken into management from 14-2-1914.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

Sub-Divisions of the State.

22. The State is divided, for revenue administration purposes, into the following four Talukas:—

(1) Tejghad-Dod-Sursi Taluka;
(2) Jetpur-Jabugaum Taluka;
(3) Kawant Panwad Taluka;
(4) Wasna Karali Taluka.

A Thandar is placed in charge of each of these Talukas, with a Sub Thandar for a portion of the Tejghad Taluka, called Dod-Sursi. The subordinate staff under the Thandars consists of Talatis or village accountants, assisted by the Patels in the collection of revenues. The number of Talatis is steadily being increased.

Number of Villages.

23. There are 419 "Khalsa" or State and 126 "Alienated" villages. The majority of these villages are scattered groups of hamlets in hills and forests, inhabited mostly by the aborigines.

Rasti and Rani Villages.

24. The villages may be classified as Rasti or well settled ones, and Rani or forest villages. The land in Wasna Karali, Jetpur Jabugaum and a larger portion of Tejghad is mostly Rasti; in Panwad the greater portion is Rani, whilst Kawant is entirely Rani.

Mode of Revenue Collection.

25. The revenue in 275 villages is levied under the Khata system, that is, the occupancy holding of the Land Revenue Code. The occupant is liable for all the land registered in his name, whether he should have cultivated the same or not. In the villages in which the Survey Settlement has been introduced, the acre, with its sub-divisions, is the unit of measurement. But in the other villages the "Kumbha" is yet in use. In some 114 villages the assessment is yet levied on the amount actually cultivated each year, and entered as such in the Pahni Patrak.

26. The Survey Department is under an experienced Officer, who has served in the British Districts as well as in the Native States. The work done by the department is shown below:—

Year.	Total cost of the Dept.	Survey Work.			Classification work.			Number of villages in which traverse survey was	
		Number of fields gone over.	Acres gone over.	Cost per acre.	Number of fields gone over.	Acres gone over.	Cost per acre.	completed.	left incomplete.
	Rs.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.		
1912–13 ...	7,526	7,820	19,652	0-2-11½	7,106	27,816	0–0–6	42	22
1913–14 ...	7,614	7,533	19,182	0-2-8	6,261	20,548	0–0–11	35	5

27. The result as regards classification is somewhat disappointing. Last year's report did not take account of the salary of a classer who was charged in another account, so we may not consider the question of cost, but the area operated upon is 7,268 acres less, that is, 26·1 per cent less than last year. There was a deficit of workers and the department had to look after the boundary verifications going on on two sides of the State.

28. I should not pass over without notice the increase in the total cost too. It seems that new survey operations have been begun in various States and the men trained here have been attracted by the larger salaries offered in these new departments. Hence promotions had to be given here too. But in spite of all that the Surveyors number only 14, as against 17 in the last year. So the work done by them is creditable enough, being only 470 acres less than last year.

29. The hope expressed in last year's report about the introduction of the survey settlement in Panwad, and the completion of operations in Tejghad in the year under report, has not been fulfilled. The Panwad Survey was completed, but all the formal documents for the introduction of the survey into the Taluka were not ready by the end of the year under report; only a few days' work remained. It is hoped that Tejghad will be finished this year. And then the survey of Kadwal and the revision surveys of Karali and Jabugaum will be taken up.

30. The verification of the boundaries between this State and Kathiwara and Ratanmahals was completed in the year under report. Part of the Ali Rajpur has been gone over by one party of surveyors and part of the Jambughoda boundary by another party. Both are expected to be completed in the next year. The work is likely to prove a costly one, but this is not the place, nor just now the time for saying anything about it.

Extension of Cultivation.

31. The area of land under cultivation this year was 58,547·75 Kumbhas, or 1,37,587 acres (as a Kumbha is roughly equal to 2 acres and 14 gunthas). The increase over last year's figures is only 388·75 Kumbhas, or about 913·75 acres. That is not so large an increase as was observed last year. The figures for some six years stand thus:—

Samvat Year.	Kumbhas.
1965	49,698.
1966	52,435.
1967	54,248.
1968	52,898.
1969	58,159.
1970	58,547·75.

We continue to give favourable terms to new settlers, but perhaps the conditions outside the State were favourable enough, and would not induce many to go over to new places. The figures quoted are only estimates in advance; not the final ones.

32. Two hundred and ninety-three new *Vas* settled in our State, and two hundred and thirty-one left us; thus we gained only 62 *Vas*; whereas last year we had an excess of 153 *Vas* settling here. (A *Vas* may be a single man or an entire family). But we may observe that the number of agricultural *Vas* settlers was 194, whilst only 67 agricultural *Vas* have left us; so the gain in agriculturists is 127 *Vas*. We did not care for non-agriculturists much.

33. The steady increase in the area under cotton is shown below:—

Samvat Year.	Area in Kumbhas.
1964	5,898.
1965	3,982.
1966	4,977.
1967	8,509.
1968	9,841.
1969	12,788.
1970	14,868.

This shows an increase of 2,080 Kumbhas or 4,888 acres over last year's figures. Looking to the figure for 1964, or six years ago, the increase is equal to 152 per cent.

34. The other crops worth noticing are as below:—

Crop.	Kumbhas last year.	Kumbhas this year.
Dangar-rice	8,897	8,940
Maize	7,240	4,932
Bavto and Banti	143	283
Kodra and Samel	7,179	10,458
Jowar and Bajri	7,879	7,448
Pulses and other grains	12,791	10,209
Sesamum	.....	101
Castor Oil and other Oil Seeds	1,272	1,408

35. It is with pleasure one observes the introduction of rapeseed here: though this year only one kumbha is sown with it. It is a paying business. The increase of only 136 Kumbhas (or 319·5 acres) in oil seeds is not very satisfactory. Only 16,277 Kumbhas are under cotton and oil seeds, whilst 42,270·75 Kumbhas are under food crops.

36. The figures supplied by the land customs department show that whilst, in the year under report, about 66,370 maunds of foodgrains were exported out of the State, only 55,812 maunds of foodgrains had to be

imported into it. This shows that we grow enough and more of foodgrains for our own food consumption, and that there would not be any harm if yet more land is brought under cotton and the oil seeds. The area under foodgrains during the last quinquennium has no doubt been steadily decreasing; as can be seen from the following figures:—

Samvat Year.				Area under foodgrains.	
1966	...	...	...	46,857	Kumbhas.
1967	...	...	...	44,130	„
1968	...	...	...	42,265	„
1969	...	...	...	44,099	„
1970	...	...	...	42,270·75	„

Land Revenue Demand for St. 1969

37. The total revenue demand for the year ending on the 31st October 1913 was Rs. 2,69,238, as against Rs. 2,34,538 in the previous year. It is a very satisfactory increase.

Date of Instalments.

38. As the instalments become payable in January and April 1914, it is no use considering here how much remained unrecovered at the end of the year under report.

Coercive Measures.

39. It is the practice in this State to issue a notice to a revenue defaulter on the very next day after he becomes a defaulter. Hence the number of notices issued does not afford any indication as to the real ability of the occupant or holder to meet the demand. The numbers of notices issued during various years are as below :—

In Samvat	1967	...	...	...	766
„ „	1968	...	...	...	837
„ „	1969	...	...	...	686
„ „	1970	...	...	...	1,361

But it must be said this was a good year for the ryot. The total number of Khatedars this year is 15,973, as against 15,769 last year. So 8·5 out of every 100 Khatedars gets a notice, as against 4·35 last year. Only in one case had this year any other coerecive step to be taken to recover the revenue. This shows that the number of notices issued means nothing.

40. The year was a phenomenal one on account of the yield of *doli*, Mahuda Seeds. The people were not able to cart away all that they had garnered. And good prices too were obtained. One result of this prosperity was that no taccavi had to be given. Another result was a rise in wages all around, and even then it was difficult to get a sufficient supply of labour.

41. Only in about two or three cases were loans given out from the Agricultural Bank; but otherwise its only business now is to gather in the instalments on the former loans.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

Legislation.

42. The Appendix No. II gives a list of the laws in force in this State. The British Indian enactments referred to therein are followed *mutatis mutandis* as far as possible. Circulars are issued from time to time as needed, to carry out these laws and regulate other matters.

Gun Licenses.

43. The number of licenses issued this year or rather the number renewed this year was 734. As stated in last year's report, all the old licenses were called in for careful scrutiny, and were thus detained for nearly two years before being renewed, which was not done in all cases.

Military Force.

45. No military force in the true sense of the term exists in this State. So the columns in the statement all show blank entries. No doubt there are three guns which are serviceable in the sense that they have been loaded with powder and then fired when ceremonial salutes are needed. But for years together no one has seen them loaded with shot or ball; and the men to fire them off are borrowed on these occasions either from the police or the body guards. No regular body of men is entertained to serve with these guns.

Police Force.

46. Appendix IV relates to the Police and the Palace and Body Guards. The foot guards furnish guards for the palace, the offices, and various other public places. The mounted guards have, in addition to doing duty at these places as guards, to act as messengers and escorts. The seven mounted policemen are assigned, one to each of the five sub-Inspectors and one to the Inspector and one to the Superintendent.

The regular police and the Abkari Police are under the control of the Police Superintendent. Under him there are 1 Inspector, and 5 Sub Inspectors for the regular Police work, and 2 Inspectors for the Abkari work.

47. As is to be expected, great difficulty is experienced in getting really suitable men for the Police. Their pay all around has been raised to keep them out of temptation in view of the enhanced prices prevailing for some time past. As far as possible every effort is made to instil drill and discipline into them. Their dress and accoutrements are well looked after; and it is in contemplation to provide good quarters for all who may be in Udepur.

48. Roughly speaking there is one policeman to each 600 of the inhabitants and to each 5 square miles of territory. But when we take into account our long frontier line and the wild rugged country all along the north and the east and south-east, and the character of the Naikdas and others who inhabit there, whose very name in olden times was a terror to the country, we may well express surprise at the general peace and tranquillity observable every where. Luckily the large body of the population consists of Kolis,

who are generally peaceful, mild and very indolent, getting mad only when too much liquor or toddy should have got into their heads.

Working of the Police.

49. We then turn to the judicial work done by the Police. The figures for the year under report are given in Appendix V. The following gives a conspectus for eight years :—

Year.	No. of offences investigated by the Police.	No. of accused arrested.	No. of accused sent up for trial.	No. of accused convicted.	Percentage of convictions	
					of number arrested.	of number sent up.
1906–07	135	188	188	133	70·8	70·8
1907–08	100	105	105	70	66·6	66·6
1908–09	143	147	147	124	84·3	84·3
1909–10	117	136	136	118	86·7	86·7
1910–11	64	85	85	63	74·7	74·7
1911–12	92	78	78	51	65·5	65·5
1912–13	109	137	134	79	57·3	58·9
1913–14	99	124	124	83	66·9	66·9

50. The year 1911–12 deserves to be noted as an exception. Though 92 cases were reported, only 78 arrests were made, which means, counting one accused for each reported offence, that 14 cases remain undetected. But this is a mere guess. The table (and this follows the Appendix) is not constructed to show the number of undetected cases. For instance, the last year's report shows 109 offences with 137 arrests; but we find from the police report that out of these 109, 36 remained undetected. So too in this year's report, for 99 offences, we have 124 arrests, but the police report shows that there were 17 undetected out of this.

51. The percentage of convictions has certainly improved. But this is not the only point to be looked to. These returns will be of little service, if in the task of supervision, the personal factor is lost sight of. If the police are kept well at work and do it honestly and diligently, these figures can not, should not, depress any one. There are so many other forces at work, before the dealing with an offence is brought to a judicial end, that the returns alone can speak little about the efficiency of the work of the police. From what I have seen of it in the course of correspondence and cases coming up depart-

mentally before me, I can say that there is steady good progress and improvement.

52. The Appendix VI refers to stolen property. The value of the property stolen during the year was only Rs. 1,312, whereas in the two previous years it had been Rs. 4,779 and Rs. 4,651 respectively. This is very satisfactory. The value of the property recovered is Rs. 772, giving a percentage of 58·7; this is a great advance upon 35·4 and 48·2, the figures for the two preceding years.

Stolen Property.

53. The total of offences under Chapter XVI, Indian Penal Code, (relating to the human body) was 25; but crimes with violence were as usual at a low figure; only 2 murder cases and 1 simple homicide case. Under Chapter XVII, Indian Penal Code, there was only 1 case of decoity. This supports what has been reported in the previous years about the very peaceful disposition of the people.

Serious Crimes.

54. The total number of offences against property (Chapter XVII, Indian Penal Code) is only 34, which is also a matter for satisfaction.

55. There are 26 Police Posts and 5 police stations. Of these the Inspector had examined one during the year. During a great part of the year the Inspector's post remained unfilled.

Inspection of Police posts.

55 *a*. Great pains are being taken by the Fouj Officer, Mahida Ranjitsinhji Chandrasinhji, about the departments put under his charge, which extends over the Carriage Department, the Stables, the Camp Officers' Depot, the Furniture Department, the Band and the Foot and the Mounted Guards. The band is being gradually strengthened in respect of men and instruments and their practising is carefully looked after. The training and discipline of the guards is not an easy job, as they get very little leisure from their various duties. But still they are improving in all respects.

56. The Abkari Police consisting of 22 Constables and 2 Inspectors, is under the Police Superintendent. These inspectors are empowered also to look after the Customs' Nakas.

Abkari Police.

57. The extremely difficult ground on the frontiers and the inveterate drinking propensities of the inhabitants necessitate extreme caution and discretion in dealing with the abkari question in this State. Nature cannot be expelled with a fork, and these people, if pressed too hard, are sure to resort to lawlessness. The ultimate object, no doubt, should be to bring about a condition of minimum of consumption with maximum of revenue, but the adaptation of means to that end is not an easy thing; and one must remember that the road to hell is paved with good intentions very often. The problem in its domestic aspect is difficult enough in all conscience; but when to that are added the requirements of the circumstances in adjoining territories, the difficulty of solution becomes harassing.

58. There were 21 cases under the Abkari Act this year, as against 8 in the previous year. Following recent Bombay legislation, the private inspectors of the Abkari farmer have been empowered to investigate Abkari offences and to send them up directly to the Magistrate.

Abkari Cases.

59. The police constables have got no swords. Moreover the firearms they have got are generally worthless.

Arms.

60. The village police here is managed on the lines followed in the British Districts. The Revenue Patel is appointed by the State to do the Police Patel's work. Though in the vast majority of cases, the son or a nephew of a deceased patel is appointed to the deceased's post, yet, there seems to be no hereditary class like the Matadars of the British Districts. Many of them are assigned lands as a remuneration; few are stipendiary. On the whole, they do their work satisfactorily enough when we consider that nearly all of them are illiterate. The number of village servants inferior to a Patel is very small; but looking to the previous rude state of society, and the absence of any large amount of trade or other business in the country, they were not much wanted in the past. They are being appointed now wherever needed.

Village Police.

61. (*a*) The Huzur Court, presided over by the Rajaji Saheb and assisted by the Dewan, represents the Local Government and the appellate High Court as well as the District Court or Sessions Court, in respect of all sorts of Civil and Criminal matters.

Civil and Criminal Justice.

(*b*) There is then the Court of the District Magistrate, the incumbent whereof is also the Revenue Officer of the State. He is invested with powers under the 30th section of the Criminal Procedure Code. He is also an Assistant Sessions Judge. In civil matters he is empowered to try original suits of value over Rs. 3,000, and to hear appeals against the decision of the Nyayadhish. The Revenue Officer is also the President of the town Municipality.

(*c*) The Nyayadhish is also a 1st Class Magistrate. In civil matters, he hears all sorts of suits not exceeding Rs. 3,000 in value. The Nyayadhish and the Revenue Officer are also invested with different powers under Bombay Regulation VIII of 1827. The Nyayadhish is also appointed an Alienation Officer to investigate certain claims to hold lands free from assessment.

62. The following table is in the usual form to show the work done by the different Courts:—

Tribunals.	Balance on 31st March 1913.	Received during 1913–1914.	Total No. of cases.	How disposed of.		
				Finally decided.	Committed to Sessions.	Balance out standing on 31–3–14.
Huzur Court	.....	3	3	2	1 Trans ferred to the Poli tical Agent	
Asst. Sessions Judge's Court...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	3	3	2	1	do.
District Magistrate's Court	.....	8	8	8	.....	.....
1st Class Magistrate's Court	16	130	146	136	3	7
3rd Class Magistrates' Courts at Jabugam...	4	19	23	21	.....	2
Do. Karali	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do. Kawant	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do. Tejghad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	20	157	177	165	3	9
Grand Total ...	20	160	180	167	4	9

63. The cases before the Magistrates' Courts may be classified as below:—

	1912–13.	1913–14.
Under the I. P. Code, 45 of 1860	134	132
„ „ Abkari Act	8	21
„ „ Forest Act	13	0
„ „ Cattle Trespass Act...	8	17
„ „ Gambling Act	1	0
Under the Section 109–110 Criminal Pro. Code.	4	2
„ „ District Police Act	0	2
„ „ Opium Act	0	2
„ „ Land Revenue Code Rules... ...	0	1
	168	177

The balance of 9, as against 29 in the previous year, pending at the end of the year, is very creditable to the Nyayadhish, who is practically the only court dealing with this criminal work.

64. Turning to appellate criminal work we find from Appendix IX, that there was 1 appeal to the Huzur and 1 to the District Magistrate. As regards civil appeals, we find there were 2 in the year. This is a curious situation. No doubt litigiousness is not to be desired. But as regards civil work, I am afraid that the defendants belong mostly to the illiterate class; and if they get defeated, they have not the means nor the intelligence to appeal, even if they may have lost their cases wrongly. In criminal cases, this is the clear reason one can see for this state of things. The fees charged by the pleaders are generally sufficient to quell any appetite for a further fight. The tribunals concerned must keep an eye on the matter, and be making enquiries, and then try to say something about it in their annual reports.

Judicial work. Civil work.

65. I have already referred to the result of the extradition of criminals. The following tables put the matter in greater detail:—

Extradition.

Offenders surrendered to this State.

Obtained from whom.	No. of accused.	Convicted.	Not convicted.	Pending trial.
Jambughoda, ...	6	6	.....	.....
Godhra Panch Mahals ...	1	.....	1	.....
Ali Rajpur C. I.,... ...	8	5	1	2

Offenders surrendered by this State.—

To whom surrendered.	No. of accused.	Convicted.	Not convicted.	Pending trial.
Baroda	3	1	2	.....
Bombay Presidency Magistrate ...	1	1	.....	.....
Ali Rajpur, C. I. ...	2	1	.....	No information about the other.
Baria	2	2	.....	.....
Kathiwara, C. I. ...	2	0	.....	Result not known yet.

66. Appendix X shows that there were no suits filed in the District Judge's Court which tries suits above Rs. 3,000 in value. In the Nyayadhish Court the new suits filed during the year were only 78, as against 126 filed in the preceding year. The total number of cases that came up for hearing during this year was 129, as against 158 in the preceding year. This must have given some breathing time to the Court. The number of disposals in the year was 99, as against 107 in the previous year; a difference of 8 only, which does not seem to matter much. The balance at the end of the year was 30, as against 51 in the preceding year. But this, of course, was owing to the fewer institutions during the year. But the nature of the suits disposed of seems to indicate heavier work, as the value of the suits disposed of was Rs. 11,059, as against Rs. 3,908 in the preceding year; and the average duration

was 6 months 28 days as against 3 months 24 days in the preceding year. Considering the very satisfactory criminal work done, this civil work deserves commendation.

Execution of Decrees.

67. Execution work this year has made a decided advance. The new applications received during the year numbered 52, as against 32 in the preceding year. The total before the Court during the year was 73, as against 43 in the previous year. The number disposed of was 36, as against 22 in the preceding year, leaving a balance of 37 at the end of the year, as against 21 in the previous year. But the larger number filed during the year explains this increase. On the whole the work done has been very satisfactory, especially when we remember that there are no bailiffs attached to the Court of the Nyayadhish. Some bailiffs are going to be given to him now.

68. As regards the 36 execution cases disposed of, in only 11 cases was there full execution, in 16 cases there was partial execution, and 9 cases were infructuous, not a bad result on the whole.

Prison.

69. There is only one jail situated at Chhota Udepur. It contains 21 cells and 4 rooms. The latter are used for the Jailor's Office, and for the accommodation of guards and stores and the jail dispensary. Outside the jail walls, but within the compound, is a row of lines for the use of the Jailor and the Guards. There is a sub jail at Jabugaum, and persons sentenced to not more than one week are kept there.

No. of Prisoners.

70. Appendix XIII relates to prisoners. The number of convicts and and under trial men was 113, against 148 in the previous year, and the daily average number was 17·5, against 24·7 in the previous year. The daily average cost per man has been Re. 0-5-0. There are three prisoners from this State undergoing sentences of transportation at the Andamans.

71. The Udepur jail is a commodious airy building, well calculated to accommodate 80 to 90 inmates, but as the daily average was barely 17, there was no inconvenience whatsoever experienced. There was no escape from the jail.

72. The Medical Officer of the State is also the Superintendent of the jail. He has an experienced Jailor under him. The Jail Committee consists of the Dewan, the Revenue Officer, the Fouj Officer, the Police-Superintendent, the Nyayadhish, the Forest Officer and the Survey Superintendent.

Registration of Documents.

73. Turning to the registration work, we find from Appendices XIV and XV, that there has been a decrease of eight in the number of documents registered. But the value of the property affected by the registration has arisen from Rs. 25,360 last year to Rs. 32,277 this year. Under the head of sales we observe an increase of Rs. 2,000 in value. The figures do not afford any scope for any general conclusions about the material conditions of the country. The only registering Officer is the Nyayadhish, but it is in contemplation to open a registry in every Taluka.

74. The Municipal Committee for the town of Chhota Udepur consists of three official and three non-official members with the Revenue Officer as the President. The administrative work is done mostly by the Secretary under the supervision of the President.

Municipal Administration.

75. The income derived from light octroi duties on articles like grain, sugar, salt and cloth imported into the town amounted to Rs. 1,162, as against Rs. 1,388 last year, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,483, as against Rs. 3,363 last year. The excess of expenditure over the income is made good by the State treasury. The Municipality does its work satisfactorily enough. But in considering applications for building permits a good deal of difficulty is experienced through the absence of any town survey and survey settlement.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Weather and Crops.

76. There was a sufficiency of rain on the whole. But the people say if there had been one more downpour at the close of the monsoon, the yield of the crops would have broken all previous records.

Rainfall.

77. But there is no doubt the yield from the Mowra trees was phenomenal. In no previous year had so much of flowers and seeds been garnered, and at the end of the year a large quantity remained unremoved for want of sufficient carts.

78. The year was a prosperous one, we may say. There was a sufficiency of water and of fodder and the yield of the crops was satisfactory; averaging say 13 annas, as will be seen from the following table:—

Serial No.	Crop.	1912–1913.		1913–1914.	
		Kumbhas.	Yield in annas.	Kumbhas.	Yield in annas.
1	Rice (Paddy)	8,897	12	8,940	12
2	Maize	7,240	15	4,932	16
3	Jowari	4,497	13	5,363	14
4	Bajri	3,352	8	2,085	14
5	Bavto	71	13	95	16
6	Gram	3,030	13	2,577	12
7	Banti	72	15	188	16
8	Tuver	2,706	12	2,046	14
9	Sesamum	211	14	495	16
10	Cotton	12,788	14	14,868	16
11	Castor Seed	1,061	13	913	16
12	Math	4,536	16	3,533	14
13	Adad	2,358	8	1,874	14
14	Kodra	5,094	14	8,003	16
15	Samel	2,085	14	2,455	14
16	Chola	136	4	136	16
17	Kulthia	25	16	43	16
18	Rapeseed	0	0	1.12	16

79. The prices of the chief food grains in March 1913 and March 1914 are given in Appendix XVIII. As the Kolis, Bhils, Tadvis and Naikdas during a good many months live on the flowers of the mowra and toddy and some jungle roots, these prices do not concern much the mass of the population.

Prices of Food Grains.

80. As is to be expected in a territory so removed from the centres of trade with a population so primitive in habits, and so illiterate, the main occupation of the people is agricultural, and after they are free from such work, they take up work in the forests. Hence skilled artisans of any sort are very few. The men and women in the town earn wages of 4 and 3 annas respectively; but yet, during the busy season, they will not go out to work easily. They have no idea of earning for the sake of accumulating capital.

Wages and Labour.

81. The Ginning Factory at Dhokalia, referred to in the previous reports is the only one in the State. It is doing fairly well. An inferior sort of coarse cloth is also woven by some low castes. As regards the manufacture of jaggery from toddy the licensee has finally given up the job in this State. He resides in Poona, and his Agent has got very heavy work of this sort on his hands in other districts. So the work in this State has been given up.

Manufacture and Trade.

82. Forest produce of various sorts forms the main bulk of the exports from this State. They are made to pay an export duty. But the forest produce of other places passing through the State has not been subject to any such duty for many years, as that would be a sort of transit duty.

Export.

83. The total value of trade in the State is slowly rising. This year the imports were worth Rs. 6,39,160, and the exports Rs. 22,88,485, the total being Rs. 29,27,645. In 1911–1912 the exports were worth Rs. 14,89,733, and in 1912–1913 they were worth Rs. 6,02,360. So there is no doubt about a steady progress, for the exports imply that so much money ought to be received in the State for the value of the goods exported. But the pity of it is that in the case of cotton (Rs. 14,97,840), and mowra flowers (Rs. 3,00,260) and mowra seeds (Rs. 2,26,272) and lac (Rs. 58,710) the trade is in the hands of outside capitalists, Banias and Bohras; and it is difficult to estimate how much remains in the hands of the growers and producers settled in the country.

84. Amongst imports the first place is held by cloths (worth Rs. 97,380), which is quite natural seeing that there is no weaving industry in the State worth considering. Next come food-grains worth Rs. 91,308; the reason for this must be that though more than enough (Rs. 99,574 worth) of food-grains are grown in the State, yet the grains grown here are of a coarse sort. As no duty is levied upon grain coming in or going out, it is not easy to find out what quality is imported and what exported, but I may say that 2,943 maunds of wheat were brought in and only 18 maunds

Import.

were exported. The attention of the revenue department must be called to the item of Ghee; in the year under report, 443 maunds have been imported and 555 maunds have been exported. The meaning of this must be found out. If good home made Ghee is sent out and bad adulterated foreign Ghee brought in, this must be stopped by putting prohibitive duties upon the import and the export of these things. Of one thing there is no doubt, that the market here is flooded with very bad Ghee.

85. The figures for the imports and exports and the duties realised thereon are given in the subjoined table. The duties have been farmed out, but the supervision of the work, and indeed the general administration of the establishment, are in the hands of the State Officials. The import duties amounted to Rs. 13,340, and the export duties amounted to Rs. 1,03,334; the total duties being Rs. 1,16,674. Last year the total was Rs. 39,167, and in the year before that (1911–12) it was Rs. 73,766. Here too, is an indication of the progress engendered and fostered by the *Pax Britannica* in India.

Articles.	Imports.									Exports.								
	Quantity in Maunds.			Value in Rupees.			Duty in Rupees.			Quantity in Maunds.			Value in Rupees.			Duty in Rupees.		
	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14
Food-grains	55,449	26,079	58,812	83,174	46,221	91,308	...	...	...	43,526	50,351	66,370	65,289	75,532	99,574	...	...	...
Salt	7,461	8,293	6,523	7,461	273	6,523	...	...	...	3	209	3	3	209	4	...	...	...
Cloth	3,501	3,490	4,056	84,042	83,768	97,389	4,901	4,876	6,212	25	2	1	4	66	45	...	1	...
Miscellaneous ...	30,315	29,661	30,072	1,58,279	1,61,382	1,70,110	4,339	4,299	4,706	81,193	56,107	48,643	38,390	30,307	19,121	3,640	3,895	2,627
Hides	28	33	13	284	330	132	504	900	886	5,042	9,000	8,860	878	2,547	2,274	...	...	...
Mowra flowers ...	492	...	...	492	...	...	...	...	...	1,57,621	30,064	3,00,260	1,57,621	30,064	3,00,260	19,702	3,798	37,548
Mowra seeds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,894	530	1,13,136	53,790	1,060	2,26,272	4,221	88	17,575
Cotton	17,871	3,807	7,836	89,355	19,035	39,180	...	...	...	2,25,835	64,908	2,99,568	10,29,175	3,24,540	14,97,840	24,915	6,923	31,226
Ghee	62	23	443	996	528	7,096	...	...	...	1,171	921	555	18,732	14,736	8,880	1,229	967	564
Sesamum seeds and oil.	4,227	6,436	5,902	33,816	51,488	47,093	451	671	620	2,905	2,896	3,582	21,270	14,125	18,869	578	503	639
Timber	9,997	3,330	4,504	3,575	1,200	1,600	...	...	...	19,740	17,208	5,992	6,265	4,350	2,150	815	644	382
Metal wrought and unwrought... ...	711	447	829	14,219	8,948	16,405	138	95	138	12	48	43	245	960	875	...	...	...
Tobacco	2,965	3,365	2,899	20,706	23,558	20,293	619	766	606	.....	44	5	.....	308	37	...	...	...
Castor Oil Seeds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,314	3,169	6,129	14,629	6,638	12,258	1,034	452	866
Lac	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,779	3,897	5,871	34,798	38,970	58,710	2,866	5,449	8,563
Animals	Nos. 9,000	Nos. 7,305	Nos. 6,476	2,34,210	1,74,960	1,42,040	1,931	1,517	1,058	Nos. 1,696	Nos. 2,244	Nos. 1,706	44,580	51,495	34,670	1,509	1,676	1,070
Total ...	1,33,079	84,974	1,28,356	8,30,609	5,71,691	6,39,160	12,379	12,224	13,340	5,70,197	2,33,498	8,52,750	14,89,733	6,02,360	22,88,425	61,387	26,943	1,03,334
	Nos. 9,000	Nos. 7,305	Nos. 6,476							Nos. 1,696	Nos. 2,244	Nos. 1,706						

FORESTS.

86. The forests cover an area of about 225 square miles. They are divided into blocks reserved and protected. There are teak trees and other valuable trees also outside these blocks.

Area and Blocks.

87. This Department is under an Officer who has served for a long time in the British Forest Department. He has got 5 Foresters and 27 Beat-guards under him.

Establishment.

88. The State has published a set of rules concerning the forests.

89. Alienees of lands and land revenues have no right to the forest trees within their grants unless a grant thereof is duly proved. All trees in other lands too are held to vest in the State.

Malwans.

90. The Malwans or Sacred Groves are being now gradually utilised.

91. The State gives timber free of cost to the ryots under certain rules. Recently one condition imposed is that the structures must be covered with tiles. For otherwise the timber gets spoiled in a short time. The value of these free grants was Rs. 7,428 this year, as against Rs. 7,495 last year.

Forest Concessions.

92. Bamboos, if taken out of the jungles in head loads, are allowed to be taken out free of charge. The jungle people sell such head loads for their subsistence. But such bamboos must be used within the State limits. If exported outside, then, a light export duty is levied on them.

93. People are allowed free grazing and to take grass and firewood to store them up. Wood for ploughs and carts and agricultural implements continues to be given free, of course, under rules to guard against any abuse of the concession. The produce of all trees belonging to the State (except mangoes, rayan and tamarind) including such things as gums, lac, honey and mowra flowers and seeds, are gathered by the people freely and sold to the dealers in these articles, most of whom are Bohras and Ghanchis from the Panch Mahals and some are Banias from Dabhoi.

Free Grazing and other Concessions.

Forest Revenue and Expenditure.

94. The usual statement of the receipts and disbursement in this department is given below :—

Receipts.			Disbursements.		
Particulars.	Year 1912-13.	Year 1913-14.	Head of expenditure.	Year 1912-13.	Year 1913-14.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Timber	57,703	2,07,239	Superintendence ...	1,818	1,544
Firewood	730	1,189	Conservancy ...	3,983	3,691
Bamboos	559	252	Working	1,317	1,102
Grass	13	7	Reserve demarcation.	181	263
Rohisa Oil ...	685	2,414			
Timroo Leaves ...	12,000	12,002			
Catechu	5,000	5,000			
Date Leaves ...	301	200			
Fines	598	220			
Lac	1,802				
Miscellaneous ...	126	815			
Royalty	556				
Total ...	80,073	2,29,338		7,299	6,600

95. The expenditure, it will be seen, is merely seven hundred less than in the previous year, whilst the income has been much larger. The income from this department has been some thousands more than that from land assessment. But the gradual encroachments of cultivation upon the forests and the tendency of the better class of cultivators to cut away all trees standing in their fields, raise serious questions as to what is the best for the State, to encourage agriculture or to help sylviculture. There is no doubt that forests bring more money into the Treasury. But Kunbis and other superior classes of tillers want land and that too cleared land; whilst the income from the forests does not bring much money into the pockets of the jungle tribes, excepting their bare wages. On the other hand more land under tillage by the better classes (the aborigines are out of the question) spells degrading servitude only to the aborigines. A policy of non-interference the only policy till a good conclusion can be arrived at.

Forest Depot.

96. The forest depot maintained at Udepur town continues to be useful to the people. The sales amounted to Rs. 6,343, as against Rs. 5,844 in the preceding year. There is no sign whatsover of any private enterprise stepping in for this business. It is hoped that traders will come in with the railway and take up the work.

97. Forest fires appear to have occurred in all the divisions; but the area was only 14 square miles; and the damage done was very slight, only grass and stubble being reported to have been involved. It is rather difficult to believe that young trees and saplings of a valuable kind had not been injured. Extreme vigilance is used in getting immediate information of the fires and getting the men from all surrounding villages to help in putting out the fires. But unless and until heavy fines are imposed on these villagers, there is no hope of seeing an end to these fires, which when not the result of a deliberate act, are generally attributable to most culpable negligence on the part of the squatters, who make their homes below the mowra trees to collect the flowers.

Forest Fires.

98. No case of a forest offence appears to have been taken to the Magisterial Courts. The tendency to deal with such cases departmentally requires to be watched carefully. Forty-five cases were dealt with departmentally, and fines amounting to Rs. 229–13–4 were imposed. Whether the effect is as good as imprisonment awarded by a Magistrate remains to be seen.

EXCISE.

99. The system adopted here is to depute to a farmer the State's monopoly of selling the liquor produced at the State's Central Distillery. So far as the distilling is concerned, we may say that the Contractor is nothing but an Agent of the State to do that work. The farming out system was adopted in all its details from the system in vogue in the British Districts till some time ago; and is very well adapted for the circumstances of our State. Here the State monopoly is transferred to one man whose profits from the consumers are strictly limited by the terms of his contract enforced by rigorous legislation. To divide this monopoly amongst a larger number of men, as is done in what is called the Madras System, is not desirable for this State, for the simple reason that we have not got the requisite number of trustworthy men of standing to whom we can hand over the shops separately. Perhaps we may be able to get a little more by letting out portions of our monopoly to more than one person; but it would be difficult to obtain good men and far more difficult to maintain the necessary supervision over them. Under the farming out system, we have a man of position whose interests are staked upon exacting good behaviour from his sellers, and who is in a far better position than the revenue officers to exert himself to attain that object. There is no probability of the amount of drink being less under the so called Madras System than under the farming system. On the contrary, there is a chance of the total of the greed and avarice of the lot of many smaller monopolists exceeding the greed and avarice of the one big farmer. There are some circumstances in the case of overgrown monopolies which render the system open to serious objections in those particular districts. But here in our small State where the farm creates no jealousy, envy, heart burning, rivalry or scandal, there is no reason to change the system. The essential steps so necessary in the interests of true genuine temperance in our State, can as well be adopted and followed out under the

one system as in the other. May the Almighty in His wisdom show us all the true way to lessen as much as man can do, this dread curse of drink amongst our simple, illiterate and superstitious people.

100. I have already said there are only 24 men in the Abkari Police maintained by the State. We cannot well afford to keep more. But all the other departments also have to help in enforcing the abkari laws. And more than that the Farmer's own men help us very greatly in the matter.

101. The amount of duty realised during the year under report and the two previous years is given below:

Strength	1911–12	1912–13	1913–14.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60 U. P. ...	39,666	32,395	49,761
25 U. P. ...	10,311	9,799	13,622
Masaledar ...	1,148	937	1,313
Total ...	51,125	43,131	64,696

102. The people are allowed to tap the toddy trees on paying a light fee of 1½ annas on each tree. Only half the number of trees is taken up as yet or rather are registered as licensed. It is a most difficult business to control. The patels are the greatest drunkards and will not help sincerely; the talatis cannot easily go everywhere, and rarely reside in the villages, which often consist of separate huts at a distance from each other.

Opium, Bhang and Ganja.

103. Opium, Bhang and Ganja are sold by the State through its servants except in Chhota Udepur, where a private person is employed to make the sales. He is paid a certain fee on the quantities he may sell. Outside the town the Naka Karkuns of the customs' posts do the work. So there is no such thing as an opium duty to be charged to the retail sellers, who have no concern in the sales except the trifling commission that they receive; and therefore not much inducement to push on the sales. The income under these heads was Rs. 5,659 as against Rs. 5,038 in the previous year. The quantity of opium sold was 304 lbs., and of the other drugs 188 lbs. Bhang and Ganja are consumed chiefly by the Sadhus and Vairagis and other mendicants, who pass through the State every year in large numbers. The opium rules are given at page 521, Vol. I of the Rewa Kantha Directory.

PUBLIC WORKS.

104. The Public Works Department has been very active during the year. The heavy rains in the summer of 1913 did serious damage to the Bodeli-Udepur Road; but it was repaired in tolerably good time. The foundations for a residence for the Rajaji Saheb in the town itself have been laid; and also for a good gymkhana. New lines for the guards have been taken in hand, and estimates are being prepared for the accommodation of the Police too. In the Talukas too repairs, renewals and some new buildings are going on apace. But it is a pity that for want of time the Thandars were not able to complete all the wells that had been budgetted for. The total

expense as seen in Appendix XIX is Rs. 49,395. The Engineer in charge, Mr. Ishwarbhai, seems to be active and intelligent.

105. The Electrical works and the water-works are under the charge of Mr. P. L. Manning, who has been doing good hard work.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

106. The accounts of the State are kept according to the revenue year which begins on the 1st November and ends on the 31st October. The present report is concerned with the year ending on the 31st March, and therefore the figures are taken according to that year. The revenue department is under the Chief Revenue Officer, who is working hard and carefully and satisfactorily.

107. The usual statements about receipts and expenditure are given below :—

Heads of Receipts.	Actuals. 1912–13.	Estimates. 1913–14.	Actuals. 1913–14.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	2,29,048	2,42,900	2,45,681
Forests	80,073	1,89,117	2,29,338
Customs	47,513	75,000	1,04,323
Abkari, Opium etc	48,499	54,809	71,363
Other Receipts	32,261	32,537	63,054
Advances, Tacavi etc	4,23,912	55,500	4,86,743
Total	8,61,306	6,49,863	12,00,502

Expenditure.	Actuals. 1912–13.	Estimates. 1913–14.	Actuals. 1913–14.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ordinary	8,67,541	4,76,327	9,40,283
Extraordinary	.....	.....	1,29,599
Total	8,67,541	4,76,327	10,69,882

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS.

108. The Hospital at Chhota Udepur is named the "Steele Hospital" in honour of a former Adviser and Dewan, who had done good service. It has accommodation for 9 indoor patients, besides the dispensing room, the room for surgical operations, the separate examination room, store room and the record room. Each year medical stores worth between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 1,200 are supplied to this Hospital.

Medical Relief.

109. The Jail Dispensary is under the charge of the officer in charge of the Hospital. Besides this, there are Dispensaries at Jetpur, Kawant, Chalamli and Jhoj. The medicines supplied to these Taluka Dispensaries are worth about Rs. 300 on an average for each dispensary per year.

110. The Chief Medical Officer of the State is in charge of the Hospital in the capital town. He is an L. M. & S. of the Bombay University. There is the usual staff to assist him, at the head of which is a qualified Hospital Assistant. There is also a competent nurse who resides on the premises to attend female patients. A salaried native Vaidya is also available for such as may prefer him.

111. The work done at the various medical institutions is shown below:—

Place.	Total attendance.		New admissions.		Operations.	
	Last year.	This year.	Last year.	This year.	Last year.	This year.
Chhota Udepur, including Jail	28,107	28,690	6,442	6,401	119	185
Kawant	11,535	12,500	2,441	2,525	42	79
Jetpur	2,200	130	1,659	670	29	26
Jhoj	3,954	1,776	1,113	584	33	13
Chalamli	7,742	6,504	1,637	1,552	55	58
	53,538	50,600	13,292	11,732	278	361

112. It is a pity that no major operations are reported from Jetpur, Jhoj or Chalamli, this year or last year. Kawant has only this year 3 major operations to report. The jail figures (included in Chhota Udepur) are very gratifying. Last year the admissions amounted to 1,024, this year the figures are only 244, less than one fourth. Then again the proportion between new admissions and the total attendance deserves to be marked, but is not a sure index of how many times each patient had to attend.

113. The figures relating to Jhoj and Jetpur in the above table require an explanation. The Jhoj Officer was away for two months on account of illness, and the Jetpur man had for many months to attend to plague duties.

114. The malarial fever during the autumnal months of 1913 was of a very virulent type and of wide extent. Plague was persistent in the Dabhoi and the Sankheda Bahadarpur tracts adjoining this State, but careful precautions prevented its entry into this State except in December—January, when a mild outbreak was observed in Jabugaum and Suskal villages.

115. Once in this year a mad dog bit five persons; and on other occasion another dog bit two persons. Both the dogs were destroyed. Out of the five first bitten, four were sent to Kasauli at the State expense; but the fifth, a woman, refused to go. She had been bitten on the face, neck and arms. But she said she had been bitten on a former occasion too, and trusted more to caustic lime than to any thing else. As she was attacked after the others on this occasion, perhaps there

Pasteur Institution.

was very little saliva remaining to be injected into her. At all events, she is doing well still, though more than seven months have elapsed. The two persons bitten by the second dog were also sent to Kasauli at State expense. All sent to Kasauli are doing well.

116. The total expense on these hospitals has been Rs. 6,327 as against Rs. 5,857 last year.

Vaccination.

117. There are two vaccinators in the State, operating under the supervision and directions of the British Indian Sanitary authorities. The number of primary vaccinations and revaccinations is given below for their two divisions including Waghach :—

Year.	Primary Vaccination.	Revaccination.
1911–1912	3,455	23
1912–1913	3,502	25
1913–1914	3,069	26

118. The following table gives an idea of the increase of population in the State:—

Year.	Population according to Imperial census.	Births.	Deaths.	Excess of births over deaths.	Ratio on 1000 of population.	
					of births.	of deaths.
1907–08 ...	64,620	2,490	909	1,581	39	14
1908–09 ...	Do.	2,341	974	1,367	36·2	15·07
1909–10 ...	Do.	2,464	810	1,654	36·6	12·5
1910–11 ...	1,03,635	2,944	1172	1,772	28·4	11·3
1911–12 ...	Do.	2,945	1145	1,800	29	11
1912–13 ...	Do.	2,282	1098	1,184	22·3	10·7
1913–14 ...	Do.	2,798	1360	1,438	27·3	13·2
				10,796		

During these seven years the excess of births over deaths totals 10,796; whilst during the four years after the census of 1911 the excess amounts to 6,194. So that by this time the population ought to number 1,08,549. But the figures on the talatis' records give 99,298 for our present population. The Revenue Department will have to find out the cause for this difference. The number of families settling has been always in excess of those leaving the State.

Deaths caused by wild animals, snakes and by accident.

119. Deaths from accidents or through unnatural causes are shown below :—

	1911–12.	1912–13.	1913–14.
Drowning	4	10	11
Snakebites	20	17	12
Suicides	3	1	7
Falls from trees	12	14	16
Wild animals	2	1	3
Other causes	2	7	7
Total.	43	50	56

Veterinary Dispensary.

120. The Veterinary Assistant has treated 512 animals in all, including 200 cases in the State stables. He has visited 10 villages in this year. A violent epidemic of some sort has carried off 517 cattle in the Kawant Taluka.

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION.

Schools.

121. The return No. 25 gives the necessary information under this head. There are

1 Anglo-vernacular School teaching up to the IVth Standard.
1 Girls' School at Udepur.
1 Girls' School at Kawant.
1 Urdu School at Udepur.
23 Vernacular Schools (including that at Waghach.).

Scholarships and Donations.

122. The education in these schools is given free of any charge on the parents. But beyond that the State gives scholarships to some students (but not through the Educational Department). Some of these scholars go to Nandod or to Baroda to finish their education. The State contributes Rs. 40 towards the Pollen Boarding House and Reading Room at Godhra.

Gifts and Prizes.

123. Rs. 120 are given every year to provide for furniture apparatus, prizes etc., besides a contribution of Rs. 300 annually given to the Rewa Kantha Educational Fund. This year a special grant has been given to send a teacher to the Ahmedabad Training School.

124. The Deputy Educational Inspector has twice visited Udepur this year; whilst his assistant has examined all the schools and visits the State frequently. They report good results on the whole. In the Taluka schools there has been a drop in numbers and attendance, which is attributed to the reduction in the number of standards to be taught in most of these schools. This step has entailed much hardship in the schools used by the sons of better classes like Banias and Patidars.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Library.

125. The Chhota Udepur Library is located in a building supplied by the State, for which, and for an annual State grant of Rs. 200, the members of the library owe a deep debt of gratitude to the Rajaji Saheb, as their own subscriptions would never otherwise suffice for its needs. It is in contemplation now to provide a more central locality for this library.

Club House.

126. The Club House has been provided with a playing ground recently, and this enables a good meeting to be held there every day. The Guest House is of great use too. It is a fine nice up to date and well furnished building. The main roads and almost all the public buildings have now been supplied with the electric light.

Printing Press.

127. There is a privately owned printing press at Chhota Udepur. In order to give it encouragement, the State has given a building free of rent. The forms required for the State are almost all printed in this press. No newspaper or periodical is published in it or in this State.

Sadavrat or State Charity.

128. The Sadavrat and Nityadan at Chhota Udepur town have been mentioned in previous years. The Sadavrat is a dole of flour and pulse and various other articles of food to the blind or infirm or destitute or to poor pilgrims. The Nityadan is charity in the shape of money given daily. There are sadavrats also at Jetpur, Deohat and at Hanfeshwar on the Narbudda. The expense is not much, barely Rs. 3,000.

Telegraph and Telephone.

129. The combined telegraph and post office has been of very great use to the people. There is also a telephone communication between the central exchange station at Chhota Udepur and Dhokalia, which is 21 miles off, and is just near the Bodeli Railway Station. There is connection also with the Thanas at Tejghad, Jetpur and Jabugam, which are on the road between Udepur and Dhokalia. The Moti Villas Palace of the Rajaji and most of the public offices at Udepur are also connected with the city exchange.

Post Offices.

130. There are five minor post offices in charge of the village school masters. The runners on the Bodeli Udepur route serve the intermediate offices at Jabugam, Jetpur and Tejghad. At Kawant the arrangement has recently been made to carry the post daily.

Minerals.

131. There is no mining industry save that of Manganese at Pani. These people seem to be forging ahead steadily, and the completion of the Shivrajpur–Pani Line will give the industry a most desirable fillip.

132. The State has consented to this line being made by Messrs. Killick, Nixon, and Co. The amount of compensation to be paid to the

alienees of land revenue has not been yet settled. But as the Political Agent will be looking to the matter, there will not be any hitch.

Railway.

133. The British Government have last year sanctioned the extension of the Miyagam-Bodeli line to Chhota Udepur. The line will be constructed and worked by the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company.

134. The year has been one of progress and advance in prosperity, and if, through the Almighty's grace, the same conditions continue to prevail, then the future also is bright with promise.

135. The careful supervision exercised by the Rajaji Saheb over the work of all the departmental heads, and the kindly encouragement given to all coming in official contact with the Darbar have very materially facilitated the work of administration and deserve respectful and cordially grateful acknowledgment.

CHHOTA UDEPUR,
30th August, 1914.

J. E. MODI,
Dewan, Chhota Udepur State.

Appendix I.

NAMES of HIGH OFFICIALS in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, showing changes in personnel during the year 1913–1914.

No.	Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
			From	To	
1	K. B. Jehangirji E. Modi, B.A., LL.B.	Dewan	20–10–12	31– 3–14	
2	Mr. Jamnadas D. Mehta, B.A., LL.B.	Revenue Officer and District Magistrate ...	1– 5–10	31– 3–14	
3	Mr. Chakubhai M. Shah, B.A., LL.B.	Nyayadhish & 1st Class Magistrate.	5– 8–12	31– 3–14	
4	K. S. Raisinhji Chandrasinhji.	Superintendent of Police	30– 3–12	31– 3–14	
5	K. S. Khumansinhji Jitsinhji.	Guest Officer ...	1– 8–11	31– 3–14	
6	K. S. Bhawansinhji Jitsinhji.	Palace Superintendent	1– 4–10	31– 3–14	
7	Mahida Ranjitsinhji Chandrasinhji	A. D. C. to the Rajaji Saheb and Fouj Officer ...	1– 8–09	31– 3–14	
8	Mahida Kesarisinhji ...	Shikar Superintendent... ...	1– 9–13	31– 3–14	
9	Dr. Shiralli K. Nanjiani, L. M. & S.	Medical Officer.	24–12–09	31– 3–14	
10	Mr. Isha Mohomed ...	Acting Forest Officer	14– 9–08	31– 3–14	
11	Mr. Laxman Gabaji ...	Survey Officer ...	15– 6–07	31– 3–14	
12	Mr. P. L. H. Manning ...	Electrical Engineer	1– 9–13	31– 3–14	
13	Mr. Ishwarbhai B. Patel ...	State Engineer	2– 9 12	31– 3–14	
14	Mr. Byramji Limjibhai ...	Tutor to the young Princes	1–11–12	31– 3–14	
15	Mr. Narbdashanker C. Joshi.	Medical Attendant to the Rajaji Saheb	1– 3–14	31– 3–14	

There are no Residential officials attached to the State.

Chhota Udepur,
30th August, 1914.

J. E. MODI,
Dewan.

Appendix II.

LIST of LAWS in force in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, 1913-1914.

Serial No.	Description.	Whether adopted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year under report.	Remarks.
1	Act XLV of 1860, Indian Penal Code...	Yes.		
2	„ V of 1898, Criminal Procedure Code.	Do.		
3	„ I of 1872, The Evidence Act ...	Do.		
4	„ IX of 1872, The Contract Act ...	Do.		
5	„ XV of 1877, The Limitation Act...	Yes, but some portion of it is excluded.		
6	„ XXI of 1879, The Extradition Act...	Yes.		
7	„ IV of 1887, the Gambling Act ...	Do.		
8	„ I of 1878, The Opium Act ...	Do.		
9	„ VI of 1864, The Whipping Act ...	Do.		
10	„ IV of 1890, The District Police Act.	Do.		
11	„ I of 1871, The Cattle Trespass Act.	Yes, with modifications in the amounts of fines levied on animals impounded.		
12	„ XIV of 1882, the Civil Procedure Code	Yes, with other enactments relating to civil matters.		
13	„ V of 1878, The Abkari Act ...	Yes.		
14	The Arms Regulations 1902... ...	State rules approved by Government.		
15	Registration Rules of 1902	Do.		
16	Rules under the Stamp Act	Do.		
17	Rules framed consistently with Act XXXVI of 1858, Lunatic Asylum Act for treatment of dangerous lunatics...	Yes.		
18	Municipal Rules	Do.		
19	Toll Rules	Do.		
20	Forest Rules...	Do.		
21	Regulation VIII of 1827, Administration of Intestate Estates...	Do.		
22	Notification making the members of the Ruling family liable to the jurisdiction of civil courts	.....		
23	Indian Explosives Act VI of 1908 ...	Yes.		
24	Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878 ...	.....		
25	Shikar Rules...	.....		

CHHOTA UDEPUR,
30th August, 1914.

J. E. MODI,
Dewan.

Appendix III.

STATEMENT showing the STRENGTH, COST, and other particulars of the MILITARY FORCE in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, 1913–1914.

Arm of Service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of Force at the end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.				European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry														No Military force entertained.
Sappers														
Artillery														
Infantry														
Imperial Service troops														
Total ...														

CHHOTA UDEPUR,
30th August, 1914.

J. E. MODI,
Dewan.

Appendix IV.

STATEMENT showing the STRENGTH, COST, DISCIPLINE and EDUCATION of the POLICE for the year 1913-1914.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFICE.	Number.	Pay of Grade.	Total cost.	PUNISHMENTS.			REWARDS.		EDUCATION.		REMARKS.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Police proper.		Rs.	Rs.								
Superintendent of Police	1	145 + 25	1,950	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	
Police Inspector	1	40 + 10	198	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Sub Police Inspectors	1 2 2=5	35 + 10 30 + 10 25 + 10	1,850	1	.....	.....	1	1	5	.....	
Subedar...	1	20	240	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Mounted Constables	7	24	1,736	.....	3	.....	.....	1	1	.....	
1st Class Head Constables	5	15	675	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	
2nd Class Do.	6	13	722	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	
3rd Class Do.	6	12	674	.....	2	.....	.....	1	5	.....	
4th Class Do.	10	11	1,099	.....	6	.....	.....	1	8	.....	
1st Class Constables	17	10	1,734	.....	9	.....	.....	1	12	.....	
2nd Class Do.	25	9	2,077	1	2	.....	.....	2	14	.....	
3rd Class Do.	89	8	8,279	2	27	3	.....	2	50	.....	
Karkuns, Faras and Bhangis ...	1 1 1	19 5 2	312	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Total ...	176	.....	21,876	4	52	3	2	9	108	.....	

Abkari Police.											
Inspectors	1 1	20+5 15+5	490	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
2nd Cass Constables	1	9	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3rd Class Do.	21	8	1,915	1	1	...	21	...	3	...	
Contingencies	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	24	...	2,519	1	1	...	21	...	5	...	
Paga.											
Risaldar...	1	50	354		...	...	1	...	1	...	
Dafedars	1 1 1	30 28 27	969	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	Two out of these 36 places were not filled up in the year.
Sowars	17 2 9	26 24+2 24	7,591	...	3	...	...	...	26	...	
Turiwala	1	5	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Karkun, Bhangi and Faras	3	10,5 and 6	170	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Total	36	...	9,144	...	3	...	3	...	31	...	
Palace and Body guards	50	...	4,561	...	23	...	14	...	32	...	
Grand Total ...	284	...	38,100	5	76	3	40	9	176	...	

CHHOTA UDEPUR,

30th August, 1914.

J. E. MODI,

Dewan.

Appendix V.

STATEMENT showing the working of the POLICE in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year 1913–1914.

STATE.	Number of offences investigated by the Police.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions on number arrested.		Percentage of convictions on accused sent for trial.		REMARKS.
	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Chhota Udepur	109	99	137	124	134	124 30 had been released on bail pending Police Investigation.	79	83	55	41	57·3	66·9	58·9	66·9	

CHHOTA UDEPUR,
30th August, 1914.

J. E. MODI,
Dewan.

Appendix VI.

STATEMENT showing the VALUE of PROPERTY stolen and AMOUNT of RECOVERIES in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year 1913-1914.

STATE.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		REMARKS.
	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Chhota Udepur	4,651	1,312	2,240	772	48·2	58·7	

CHHOTA UDEPUR,
30th August, 1914.

J. E. MODI,
Dewan.

Appendix

STATEMENT showing the number of CRIMES COMMITTED, number of cases during the year

Description of Offence.	Number of Offences.			Number of cases disposed of during 1912-1913.	Number of cases disposed of during 1913-1914.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Indian Penal Code; Offences under Sections :—							
109–120	...	1	1	...	1	2	...
143–160	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
161–190	2	11	13	10	12	49	24
192–231	...	2	2	1	2	2	2
264–294	...	1	1	3	1	1	1
302–311	1	5	6	3	5	8	3
323–338	2	38	40	46	36	66	7
341–358	...	6	6	5	6	13	1
363–376	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
379–382	5	13	18	26	18	26	22
384–389	2	1	3	1	3	3	2
392–402	2	1	3	1	3	2	1
403–409	1	1	2	1	1	3	1
411–420	...	1	1	3	1	2	1
421–440	1	15	16	5	16	18	5
447–462	...	12	12	1	12	25	9
465–477	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
493–498	...	4	4	2	4	6	...
500–502	...	1	1	1	1	1	...
504–510	1	2	3	3	3	3	...
Criminal Procedure Code 109-110	1	1	2	3	1	2	...
Total	18	116	134	122	126	232	79
Abkari and other Acts	2	41	43	28	42	58	45
Grand Total	20	157	177	150	168	290	124

Chhota Udepur,
30th August, 1914.

VII.

disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, 1913–1914.

Number of Persons Sentenced.							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined, being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of Imprisonment.										Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under 1 month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.	
Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	5	...	19	...	24	24	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	2	...	...	3	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	
...	1	...	5	2	...	8	56	...	...	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	10	...	10	1	1	22	4	...	...	13	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1	4	...	5	13	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	6	...	3	...	...	9	16	...	...	6	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
...	20	8	20	33	1	82	141	...	...	32	9	3	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	8	
...	1	3	...	41	...	45	13	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
...	21	11	20	74	1	127	154	...	...	36	9	3	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	9	

J. E. MODI,
Dewan.

Appendix VIII.

STATEMENT showing the NUMBER of OFFENCES reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year 1913–1914.

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with								Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Number of Criminal cases remaining for trial at the end of the year.	Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to trial in 1913-1914.					Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.			
	Past year.	Present year.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.	Received by transfer or commitment.	Past year.	Present year.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Huzur Court	...	3	.....	.....	.....	...	...	3	4	3	.....	...	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Assistant Sessions Judge and District Magistrate's Court.	1	8	.....	.....	1	10	...	.....	2	11	7	...	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	
First Class Magistrate's Court.	131	130	25	120	7	91	...	.....	235	243	62	64	105	3	.....	9	7	
Jabugaum 3rd Class Magistrate's Court	22	19	4	1	1	28	2	.....	42	36	.....	21	15	.....	.....	.....	2	
Tejgadh 3rd Class Magistrate's Court	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	2	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	154	160	29	121	9	129	2	3	285	293	69	85	127	3	.....	9	9	

Chhota Udepur,
30th August, 1914.

J. E. MODI,
Dewan.

Appendix IX.

STATEMENT showing the RESULTS of APPEALS against decisions passed by the CRIMINAL COURTS in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year 1913-1914.

Tribunals.	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																Remarks.
		Applications rejected.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further inquiry, &c. ordered.		Pending.		
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.										
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
Assistant Sessions Judge and District Magistrate's Court...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Huzur Court...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

CHHOTA UDEPUR,

30th August, 1914.

J. E. MODI,

Dewan.

Appendix X.

CIVIL WORK—Nature and value of ORIGINAL SUITS filed and disposed of during the year, 1913-1914.

TRIBUNALS.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year. Received by transfer or on remand.		TOTAL.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		SUITS FILED DURING PRESENT YEAR.									SUITS DISPOSED OF DURING PRESENT YEAR.						REMARKS.
	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	Value.	Suits re-landed property.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000.	Exparte.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration.	
											Rs.													Rs.	Y. M. D.	
District Judge's Court... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	
Nyayadhish Court	32	51	126	78	158	129	107	99	51	30	5,169 0 0	6	69	3	58	10	...	1	...	22	7	64	6	11,060 0 0	0-6-28	
Total ...	32	51	126	78	158	129	107	99	51	30	5,169 0 0	6	69	3	58	10	...	1	...	22	7	64	6	11,060 0 0	0-6-28	

CHHOTA UDEPUR,

30th August, 1914.

J. E. MODI,

Dewan.

Appendix XI.

CIVIL WORK—RESULTS of APPLICATIONS for execution of decrees, 1913–1914.

Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Value of opening balance for the present year.	Applications brought to the register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of year.			Remarks.
	1912-1913.	1913-1914.		1912-1913.	1913-1914.	Value for the present year.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	Value for the present year.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	Value for the present year.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	Value for the present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.				
Huzur Court	...	1	1,111 0 0	1	...	.....	1	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	1	1,111 0 0	...	...	1	
District Judge's Court.	1	...	.....	...	...	.....	1	...	.....	1	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
Nyayadhish Court ...	10	21	2,473 0 8	32	52	3,031 7 8	42	73	5,504 9 4	21	36	2,755 7 3	21	37	2,749 1 1	26	6	5	
Total ...	11	22	3,584 0 8	33	52	3,031 7 8	44	73	5,504 9 4	22	36	2,755 7 3	21	38	3,860 1 1	26	6	6	

Chhota Udepur,

30th August, 1914.

J. E. MODI,

Dewan.

Appendix XII.

CIVIL WORK:—Number and results of APPEALS in CIVIL SUITS, 1913–1914.

TRIBUNALS.	Opening balance.		Filed during		TOTAL.		Disposed of during		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during		HOW DISPOSED OF.										Average duration.	
													Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for re-trial.		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.			
	1912-1913	1913-1914	1912-1913	1913-1914	1912-1913	1913-1914	1912-1913	1913-1914	1912-1913	1913-1914	1912-1913	1913-1914	1912-1913	1913-1914	1912-1913	1913-1914	1912-1913	1913-1914	1912-1913	1913-1914	1912-1913	1913-1914	1912-1913	1913-1914
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
											Rs.	Rs.												
Hazur Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Judge's Court.	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	213-15-6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	213-15-6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

CHHOTA UDEPUR,

30th August, 1914.

J. E. MODI,

Dewan.

Appendix XIII.

STATEMENT showing the number of persons confined in the JAIL and LOCKUPS in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year 1913–1914.

Place of situation and name.	No. of prisoners.	Number of prisoners.												Daily average.						Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.			Total cost for Jail and prisoners during the year.	Average period of detention under trial.	Remarks about mortality etc.
		Remaining over from last year.			Received in this year.			Total.						1912-1913.			1913-1914.								
								1912-1913.			1913-1914.														
		Convicts.	Under trial.	Total of col. 3 and 4.	Convicts.	Under trial.	Total of col. 6 and 7.	Convicts.	Under trial.	Total of col. 9 and 10.	Convicts.	Under trial.	Total of col. 12 and 13.	Convicts.	Under trial.	Total of col. 15 and 16.	Convicts.	Under trial.	Total of col. 18 and 19.	Convicts.	Under trial.	Total of col. 21 and 22.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
																							Rs.	Months.	
Chhota Udepur Jitsinhji Jail.	1	13	7	20	37	56	93	62	86	148	50	63	113	18·2	6·5	24·7	12·7	4·8	17·5	13	6	19	2,007-7-2	4·8	No prisoner has died in the Jail during the year.

CHHOTA UDEPUR,

30th August, 1914.

J. E. MODI,

Dewan.

Appendix XIV.

REGISTRATION of DOCUMENTS in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year 1913-1914.

Name of State.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
															Rs.	Rs.					
Chhota Udepur...	42	34	18	14	16	15	5	2	...	...	3	3	42	38	25,360-12-10	32,277-2-3	...	...	...	...	

CHHOTA UDEPUR,
30th August, 1914.

J. E. MODI,
Dewan.

Appendix XV.

RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE on account of REGISTRATION in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year 1913-1914.

Description.	1912-1913.			1913-1914.			Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realised.	Number of deeds	Value of property.	Fees realised.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Deeds of Sale	16	7,482 2 11	80 10 0	15	9,433 0 0	84 4 0	
„ Gifts	5	4,453 2 8	33 0 0	2	3,688 0 0	6 0 0	
„ Mortgage	18	11,507 13 3	102 0 0	14	12,581 2 3	75 8 0	
„ Miscellaneous	3	1,917 10 0	16 0 0	3	6,575 0 0	7 4 0	
Total ...	42	25,360 12 10	231 10 0	34	32,277 2 3	173 0 0	
Deduct Expenditure	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	
Net profit	.....	.....	231 10 0	...	.....	173 0 0	

CHHOTA UDEPUR,
30th August, 1914.

J. E. MODI,
Dewan.

Appendix XVI.

RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the MUNICIPALITY in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year 1913–1914.

NAME.	Opening balance on 1st April.	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on 31st March, 1914.	REMARKS.
		1912-1913.	1913-1914.		1912-1913.	1913-1914.		
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Chhota Udepur ...	.....	1,388 0 0	1,162 5 7	.....	3,892 0 0	3,483 3 3	.....	The excess of expenditure over the receipts was met from the general revenues of the State.

CHHOTA UDEPUR,

30th August, 1914.

J. E. MODI,

Dewan.

Appendix XVII.

STATEMENT of RAIN-FALL in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, for the year 1913–1914.

STATE.	April, 1913.	May, 1913.	June, 1913.	July, 1913.	August, 1913.	September, 1913.	October, 1913.	November, 1913.	December, 1913.	January, 1914.	February, 1914.	March, 1914.	Total.	Total of past year.	Average of past 5 years.	REMARKS.
	Inches Cents.	Inches Cents.	Inches Cents.	Inches Cents.	Inches Cents.	Inches Cents.	Inches Cents.	Inches Cents.	Inches Cents.	Inches Cents.	Inches Cents.	Inches Cents.	Inches Cents.	Inches Cents.	Inches Cents.	
Chhota Udepur ...	...	2-53	11-32	24-24	9-63	6-82	...	...	...	...	0-30	...	54-84	55-15	44-11	

CHHOTA UDEPUR,
30th August, 1914.

J. E. MODI,
Dewan.

Appendix XVIII.

STATEMENT as to prices of STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS, during the year 1913–1914.

ARTICLES.	During March (past year). Rate per maund.	During March (present year). Rate per maund.	REMARKS.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Bajri	1 8 0	2 0 0	
Adad	2 0 0	1 10 0	
Mag	2 8 0	1 13 0	
Tal (Sessamum)	4 0 0	4 0 0	
Gram	1 8 0	1 8 0	
Pulse (Tuver)	2 8 0	2 13 0	
Pulse (Mag)	2 12 0	2 13 0	
Rice Kamod	4 0 0	4 0 0	
Rice Superior	3 0 0	3 0 0	
Rice Inferior	2 8 0	2 8 0	
Maize	1 8 0	1 8 0	
Wheat	2 8 0	2 10 0	
Pulse (Gram)	2 8 0	2 13 0	

CHHOTA UDEPUR,

30th August, 1914.

J. E. MODI,

Dewan.

Appendix XIX.

EXPENDITURE on PUBLIC WORKS in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year 1913-1914.

Description of Work.	State Funds.			Local Funds.			Total.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	
Original works	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings	33,475	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Communications	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Public Improvements	797	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other incidental charges	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	34,293	.....	34,293	.....	.....	.....	.....
Repairs.							
Buildings	.....	6,976	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Communications	.....	4,318	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Public Improvements	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	11,294	11,294	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous, Tools and Plant &c.	.....	.....	1,395	.....	.....	.....	.....
Establishment charges	.....	.....	2,413	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	49,395	.....	.....	.....	.....

CHHOTA UDEPUR,
30th August, 1914.

J. E. MODI,
Dewan.

Appendix XX.

AGRICULTURAL STOCK in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year 1913–1914.

District.	Year.	Horses and Cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
				Buffaloes.											
		Bullocks	Cows.	Male.	Female.	Horses.	Mares.	Colts and fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	With two Bullocks	With four Bullocks	Riding.	Load carrying	
Chhota Udepur	1912–13	39,526	29,388	1,615	10,891	438	268	5	146	13,209	14,161	...	491	2,931	
	1913-14	39,528	25,497	2,239	11,419	395	273	17	126	16,146	16,061	...	510	3,250	

CHHOTA UDEPUR,
30th August, 1914.

J. E. MODI,
Dewan.

Appendix XXI.

STATEMENT showing the EXCISE SHOPS and EXCISE REVENUE of the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year 1913–1914.

Name of State.	Country spirit.		Opium.		Ganja and Bhang.		Toddy.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Chhota Udepur ...	36	62,584	9	4,701 + 2,808 Opium compensation.	8	601	.....	.....	53	70,694	There was a balance of opium of the value of Rs. 187 at the end of the year.

Chhota Udepur,

30th August, 1914.

J. E. MODI,

Dewan.

Appendix XXII.

STATEMENT showing RECEIPTS of the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year ending 31st March, 1914.

RECEIPTS.

NATURE OF DEMAND.	Collection during the current year from 1-4-13 to 31-3-14.	Collection during the previous year from 1-4-12 to 31-3-13.
Cash balance at the commencement of the year	85,579 12 1	91,815 5 4
(A) Land Revenue.		
1. Fixed	2,03,802 8 7	1,83,479 9 6
2. Fluctuating	.....	.....
3. Miscellaneous collection charges, &c.	32,647 6 4	35,063 5 2
4. Arrears	4,231 0 8	10,504 12 8
Total ...	2,45,680 15 7	2,29,047 11 4
(B) Forest Revenue.		
1. Timber duty	2,07,239 4 1	57,702 15 4
2. Jungle produce...	.....	.....
3. Koila rasum (charcoal fees.)... ...	1,188 15 3	730 9 6
4. Miscellaneous	1,287 2 2	1,838 8 11
5. Rohisa oil farm	2,414 0 0	685 0 0
6. Timroo leaves farm	12,002 0 0	1,2000 0 0
7. Farm of Catechu	5,000 0 0	5,001 0 0
8. Grass produce	7 0 0	13 0 0
9. Farm of Date (Palm) Leaves ...	200 0 0	301 0 0
10. Lakh Farm	.....	1,801 0 0
Total ..	2,29,338 5 6	80,073 1 9

DISBURSEMENTS.

NATURE OF EXPENDITURE.	Budget Estimates. Current year.	Budget Estimates. Previous year.	Actual Expenditure. Current year.	Actual Expenditure. Previous year.	REMARKS.
(A) Tribute	7,806 0 0	7,806 0 0	7,805 13 2	7,805 13 2	
(B) Refunds.					
1. Of revenue	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2. Of fees, fines and forfeitures ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
3. Of lapsed deposits	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
(C) Administration.					
1. General Department...	13,428 0 0	12,227 0 0	11,956 15 8	11,713 4 8	
2. Account Department	1,753 0 0	3,084 0 0	1,511 10 10	1,949 15 2	
3. Miscellaneous Dead Stock, etc ...	9,385 0 0	14,475 0 0	7,137 2 1	12,578 12 3	
4. Tauzi Department	.....	.....	.....	.....	
5. Treasury and Store Department ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
6. Criminal Department	3,346 0 0	3,057 0 0	3,004 3 5	2,819 9 11	
7. Revenue and Civil Department ...	21,610 0 0	21,596 0 0	19,745 2 10	20,762 10 3	
8. Record-room Department	1,418 0 0	1,408 0 0	1,376 8 4	1,196 1 10	
9. Process Department	.....	.....	.....	.....	
10. Police Department	42,260 0 0	31,834 0 0	35,016 13 7	32,147 3 3	
11. Jail Department	3,486 0 0	3,471 0 0	2,010 15 9	2,427 5 3	
12. Law charges...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
13. Postal Department charges ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
14. Printing charges	4,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	4,351 14 1	3,090 8 0	
15. Forest Department	7,991 0 0	8,972 0 0	6,601 1 8	7,298 11 9	
16. Contingencies and stationery for Manager's office	600 0 0	480 0 0	480 0 0	480 0 0	

Customs.									17. Travelling allowance of Revenue and Judicial officers of head quarters office	200	0	0	200	0	0	35	8	0	86	0	0
1. Export duty									18. Miscellaneous unforseen administrative charges	.....			.....			.....			.....		
2. Import duty	Ijardar's...	97,478	3	7	47,513	4	4		19. Sub-divisional office establishment at Bysinga	.....			.....			.....			.....		
3. Tolls									20. Settlement Department	.....			.....			.....			.....		
4. Darbari		6,845	5	3	.....				21. Bag Bungalow Department ...	3,262	0	0	3,143	0	0	2,990	4	4	2,956	1	7
Total ...		1,04,323	8	10	47,513	4	4		22. Tent Department	4,272	0	0	1,325	0	0	3,562	1	1	2,324	0	3
(C) Excise Revenue.									23. Armoury Department	620	0	0	508	0	0	3,357	5	9	1,011	9	6
1. Opium fee. (opium sale duty) ...		5,240	9	9	3,906	14	11		24. Abkari, Opium, Dept.	9,545	0	0	6,505	0	0	6,888	4	5	8,976	3	0
2. Madat Do.		.....			.....				25. Paga Department	12,208	0	0	7,074	0	0	10,597	14	6	9,172	11	0
3. Country spirit license fee		62,584	7	9	40,889	4	6		26. Telegraph Charges	.....			.....			552	14	11	.....		
4. Tadi license fee		.....			.....				27. Custom Department...	1,260	0	0	1,170	4	0	542	2	0	2,271	1	0
5. Produce from sale of Bhang & Gānja.		730	12	10	894	14	11		28. Ijardar's Charges (Customs) ...	5,061	0	0	.....			6,598	9	8	.....		
6. Duty on sale of Ganja		.....			.....				Total ...	1,45,705	0	0	1,23,529	4	0	1,28,317	8	11	1,23,261	12	9
7. Opium Compensation...		2,808	0	0	2,808	0	0															
Total ...		71,363	14	4	48,499	2	4		*(D) Public Instruction.*	11,370	0	0	10,410	0	0	10,042	8	3	10,336	4	11
(D) Stamp revenue.									*(E) Dispensary charges.*	9,016	0	0	11,442	0	0	7,294	1	3	8,583	15	10
1. Sale-proceeds of Stamp property ...		2,717	9	6	2,923	6	6															
2. Sale-proceeds of adhesive and impressed court-fee stamps...		.....			.....				*(F) Domestic charges.*												
3. Stamp duty on plaints insufficiently stamped or unstamped		.....			.....				1. Rajaji's personal allowance ...	61,755	0	0	61,470	0	0	83,174	0	0	81,515	6	6
Total ...		2,717	9	6	2,923	6	6		2. Maintenance allowance of the Dowager and other Ranis... ...	25,818	0	0	22,218	0	0	26,775	0	0	24,015	0	0
(E) Law and Justice.									3. Domestic servants	3,900	0	0	2,412	0	0	4,945	0	0	2,556	14	0
1. Sale-proceeds of unclaimed property.		.....			.....				4. Elephant and stable establishment.	44,525	0	0	41,739	0	0	37,565	0	7	43,384	3	0
2. Sale-proceeds of intestate property...		1,172	15	6	1,028	10	0		5. Minor Raja's education charges ...	.....			.....			.....			.....		
3. Process-servers' fees, realised in cash.		5	4	0	15	13	0		6. Miscellaneous Arab levy, etc charges including special... ...	9,009	0	0	14,165	0	0	23,175	6	8	30,333	6	2
4. Amin's fees, realised in cash... ...		.....			.....				7. Chaulkrma charges of the young Princes	.....			.....			1,29,598	8	1	.....		
5. Other items (mutation fees, &c.) realised in cash		.....			.....				Total ...	1,45,007	0	0	1,42,004	0	0	3,05,232	15	4	1,81,804	13	8
6. Civil forfeitures		.....			.....																	
7. Criminal forfeitures		18	10	9	12	13	3		*(G) Religious charges*	7,692	5	6	7,297	0	0	6,523	1	8	5,956	2	4
8. Civil Court fines		780	13	0	612	6	7															
9. Criminal (Magisterial) fines ..		1,442	12	5	371	11	3															
10. Other fees, forfeitures, and fines ...		.....			.....																	
Total ...		3,420	7	8	2,041	6	1															

Receipts.				Disbursements.					
Nature of Demand.	Collection during the current year from 1-4-13 to 31-3-14.	Collection during the previous year from 1-4-12 to 31-3-13.		Nature of Expenditure.	Budget Estimates.		Actual Expenditure.		Remarks.
					Current year.	Previous year.	Current year.	Previous year.	
(F) Miscellaneous Ordinary Receipts.				*(H) Public Works Department.*					
1. Ghatkar (ferries)	.....	.....		1. Establishment, travelling allowance and contingencies	2,533 0 0	2,798 0 0	2,386 1 4	2,026 9 1	
2. Machhdia (fishery)	.....	.....		2. Original works	41,967 0 0	63,301 0 0	35,955 3 3	64,106 4 7	
3. Falkar (orchard revenue)	162 3 6	233 7 6		3. Repair Do.	27,800 0 0	12,900 0 0	11,978 10 11	26,506 11 8	
4. Jail manufacture	195 14 8	142 2 10		4. Petty works miscellaneous... ...	2,700 0 0	2,432 0 0	1,395 7 0	2,772 9 0	
5. Hide license	.....	3,125 0 0		5. Survey expense	10,525 0 0	11,054 0 0	7,754 12 2	7,682 0 4	
6. Convicts' labour	17 10 4	17 9 1		6. Compensation for removing huts ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
7. Miscellaneous Jail produce	9 7 8	.....		Total ...	85,525 0 0	92,485 0 0	59,470 2 8	1,03,094 2 8	
8. Tribute	1,820 14 3	549 12 9							
9. Foujvero receipts	2,255 9 0	2,103 7 11		*(I) Stamp Department.*					
10. Deficiency in Ghee	.....	25 0 0		1. Purchase of stamps, including contingencies	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	4,461 11 5	6,196 8 1		2. Discount paid on the sale of stamps, etc.	.....	.....	.....	.....	
				Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
(G) Extraordinary Miscellaneous Receipts.				*(J) Pensions.*	340 0 0	340 0 0	248 0 0	216 0 0	
1. Pound fees	450 2 11	383 5 8		*(K) Conservancy charges: Municipality..*	4,704 0 0	5,405 0 0	3,482 3 3	4,221 1 5	
2. Copying and searching fees... ...	33 12 0	24 2 6							
3. Registration receipts	194 6 0	200 4 0		*(L) Miscellaneous charges:—*					
4. Sale-proceeds of Government securities.	.....	.....		1. Purchase of Government securities..	.....	.....	.....	.....	
5. Interests—Miscellaneous	14,689 5 9	1,485 11 8		2. Payment of interest	.....	.....	.....	.....	
(a) On Government securities ...	.....	.....		3. Value of Police clothing, etc. supplied	3,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	602 15 0	1,489 13 1	
(b) On loans	.....	.....		4. Copying fee charges	.....	.....	.....	.....	
(c) On kist khelapi	.....	.....		5. Granary establishment	.....	.....	.....	.....	
6. Sale-proceeds of old stores, materials and live-stock, etc	10,441 6 6	7,597 14 0		6. Registration charges...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
7. Miscellaneous receipts, Education ...	.....	.....		7. Agricultural Do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	
(a) Refunds	.....	.....		8. Rent of Nayapatna bungalow land...	.....	.....	.....	.....	

(*b*) Salaries of Government and State servants refunded by parties citing them as witnesses...	1,090 13 6	2,380 15 0	9. Subscription towards Famine Relief fund	.....	.....	.....	.....
(*c*) Other miscellaneous receipts ...	25,544 1 1	9,016 10 8	10. Donation for the maintenance of the General Hospital	.....	.....	.....	.....
8. Granary receipts	.....	.....	11. Electrical charges	.....	.....	1,01,249 12 0	9,725 0 11
9. Agricultural receipts	.....	.....	12. Guaranteed and other rights ...	1,165 0 0	330 0 0	444 5 4	315 8 0
			13. Delhi Durbar charges	.....	.....	.....	19,822 14 2
Total ...	52,452 15 9	21,098 15 6	14. Holiday charges, etc....	11,637 10 0	15,053 10 0	12,061 5 4	15,293 14 8
			15. State charges	....	.....	.....	1,859 6 0
Grand Total ...	7,13,759 8 7	4,37,393 7 11	Total ...	15,892 10 0	17,383 10 0	1,14,358 5 8	48,506 8 10
(*H*) *Debts.*			Total of Heads (*A*) to (*L*) ...	4,32,957 15 6	4,18,101 14 0	6,42,774 12 2	4,93,786 11 7
1. Deposits :—			(*M*) *Debts.*				
(*a*) Revenue and Civil deposits ...	61,405 2 6	59,707 11 7	1. Repayments of deposits :—				
(*b*) Judical (Criminal Court) deposits.	.....	.....	(*a*) Of Revenue and Civil deposits.				
(*c*) Miscellaneous deposits :—			(*b*) Of Judicial (Criminal) Court deposits.	20,000 0 0	30,000 0 0	79,477 14 2 6,087 8 7	25,919 5 6 23,505 9 11
(1) Personal	19,466 2 5	25,600 11 8	(*c*) Of personal deposits				
(2) Fajal	58 8 3	15 2 8	(*d*) Fajal Debts	500 0 0	500 0 0	2,630 6 2	1,331 8 9
Total ...	80,929 13 2	85,323 9 11	Total ...	20,500 0 0	30,500 0 0	88,195 12 11	50,756 8 2
2. Advances recovered :—			2. Advance made :—				
By cash Taccavi	7,011 0 0	11,010 0 0	(1) Tagavi	10,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	100 0 0	18,475 0 0
By other advances	2,71,317 11 9	1,68,257 2 1	(2) Other advances...	4,000 0 0	40,000 0 0	2,24,274 1 6	1,99,111 14 3
3. Loans recovered	1,27,484 8 5	1,59,321 4 2	3. Loans given	5,000 0 0	.....	1,14,537 2 1	1,05,410 15 4
4. Cash recoveries of service payments made during the current year ...	.....	.....	4. Cash payments out of receipts under service heads of the current year...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	4,05,813 4 2	3,38,588 6 3	Total ...	19,000 0 0	45,000 0 0	3,38,911 3 7	3,22,997 13 7
			Total Expenditure ...	4,72,457 15 6	4,93,601 14 0	10,69,881 12 8	8,67,541 1 4
Total Receipts ...	12,00,502 9 11	8,61,305 8 1	Surplus at the end of the year ...	5,27,259 14 0	4,07,260 2 0	2,16,200 9 4	85,579 12 1
Grand Total ...	12,86,082 6 0	9,53,120 13 5	Grand Total ...	9,99,717 13 6	9,00,862 0 0	12,86,082 6 0	9,53,120 13 5

CHHOTA UDEPUR,

30th August, 1914.

J. E. MODI,

Dewan.

Appendix XXIII.

STATEMENT of MEDICAL RELIEF afforded in the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, during the year 1913–1914.

Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results of In-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remarks.
	Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.			
							Rs.		
Chhota Udepur Hospital ...	6,380	34	22	9	2	1	4,391	77·93 0· 9	Out-door. In-door.
Jail Dispensary	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·67	Out-door.
Jetpur Dispensary	670	...	...	...	...	...	487	5· 7	Out-door.
Kawant Dispensary ...	2,525	...	...	...	...	...	530	34· 1	Out-door.
Chalamli Dispensary ...	1,552	...	...	...	...	...	552	18· 9	Out-door.
Jhoj Dispensary	584	...	...	...	...	...	367	58· 2	Out-door.
Total ...	11,732	34	22	9	2	1	6,327	...	

Chhota Udepur,
30th August, 1914.

J. E. MODI,
Dewan.

Appendix XXIV.

VITAL STATISTICS of the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE for the year 1913-1914.

NAME.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				REMARKS.
										Births.		Deaths.		
		1912-13.	1913-14.			1912-13.	1913-14.			1912-13.	1913-14.	1912-13.	1913-14.	
Chhota Udepur.	1,02,355	2,282	2,798	516	...	1,098	1,360	262	...	22·3	27·3	10·7	13·2	

CHHOTA UDEPUR,
30th August, 1914.

J. E. MODI,
Dewan.

Appendix XXV.

PARTICULARS as to the SCHOOLS maintained by the CHHOTA UDEPUR STATE, for the year 1913–1914.

Number of Schools.		Description of Schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.	Remarks.
1912-13.	1913-14.		1912-13.	1913-14.	1912-13.	1913-14.		
24	24	Boys' Schools	1,309	1,270	895·4	838·1	Rs. 8,446.	
1	1	English School	37	32	26·9	26·5		
2	2	Girls' Schools	91	92	55·3	59·3		
27	27	Total ...	1,437	1,394	977·6	923·9		

CHHOTA UDEPUR,

30th August, 1914.

J. E. MODI,

Dewan.

00134786

Digitized with financial assistance from

Government of Maharashtra

on 01 February, 2020